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UGANDAN REFUGEES MUST LEAVE KENYA BY MARCH 1980

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] ALL Ugandan refugees in Kenya have been given until next March to leave the country.

The Kenya Government has sent a letter to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Nairobi, directing that refugee status of all Ugandans have been withdrawn.

A representative of UNHCR, Mr. Kenichiro Mathumoto told the NATION the Government had withdrawn the status from about 5,000 registered Ugandan refugees.

"This move was taken following the normalisation of political activities and the realisation of peace in Uganda after Idi Amin was ousted from power," he said.

The spokesman said the change of government in Uganda brought about normal living conditions for everyone and the refugees lost the grounds on which they had been registered.

Mr. Mathumoto said a systematic repatriation programme of the refugees was started three months ago.

"Although the Kenya Government directed that all these refugees should go back home immediately, we are happy that the Government agreed to give them protection until all of them are repatriated," Mr. Mathumoto said.

He added there were about 3,500 Ugandan refugees scattered all over the country and it would take time to mobilise all of them

for repatriation.

"We are also finding problems on the Uganda side where that government is not giving us full co-operation in this exercise," he observed.

Asked whether the refugees themselves were willing to leave Kenya, the UNHCR representative said: "Naturally some of them are reluctant to leave after finding life very comfortable here in Nairobi."

An official of the Joint Refugee Services of Kenya (JRSK), Mr. Peter Gichuki Njoroge said, however, that the Kenya Government had given a green light to refugees undergoing training or studies to remain until their courses were over.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA TO RETURN MOZAMBIQUE PLANES

Out-of-Court Settlement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Anneline Maree]

[Text]

TWO light aircraft under police guard at Wonderboom Airport since last month after being allegedly illegally flown from Mozambique are to be returned to the Mozambique Government.

An out-of-court settlement was made yesterday after a ten-day legal battle in the Pretoria Supreme Court where a Government-controlled company from Mozambique, Companhia Mocambicana de Aviacao Geral (Comag), and the Alpen Flugzeughandel Company of Liechtenstein each claimed to be the rightful owners of the aircraft.

The settlement was reached when Alpen Flug-

zeughandel withdrew its claim.

Mr Justice H Nedstadt confirmed the agreement that the aircraft belonged to Comag and ordered that each party pay its own costs.

It was stated in earlier evidence that the aircraft had been taken illegally from Mozambique to Zimbabwe Rhodesia by Mr Rolando Mendes, a former director of Comag, who sold them to Alpen Flugzeughandel.

The aircraft were later traced to the Wonderboom Airport where they had been allegedly taken for repairs.

In terms of a subsequent Supreme Court order, the aircraft were kept under police guard at the airport pending developments.

Arrest of Alleged Owner

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN IN ENGLISH 19 Nov 79

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Excerpt]

THE alleged owner of two aircraft which were recently flown out of Mozambique has been arrested by SA security police following a request by the Frelimo Government.

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that Mr Marques de Almeida Mendes was arrested in a Pretoria hotel and charged with theft.

Mendes appeared briefly in court on Friday, and the hearing was postponed. The spokesman said Mendes was

likely to be tried in South Africa, and if found guilty, could serve a sentence here.

Mendes' arrest follows a week of drama in which the lives of a Mozambican delegation were allegedly threatened while attending a civil hearing at the Pretoria Supreme Court.

CSO: 4420

GUINEA TO SET UP COMMERCIAL OFFICE IN LIBERIA

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 13 Nov 79 pp 1, 8

[Text]

A TWO man-delegation from Guinea has arrived here to bring to realization the means of establishing a permanent commercial office of Guinea in this country within the framework of the Trade Agreement signed last December between the two countries.

The delegation headed by Mr. Mamadou Diaby, deputy director general of Promine of the Guinean Marketing Company, Agricultural, Mineral and Industrial Products, called on Commerce

countries.

Minister Sherman this week and acquainted him of the nature of their mission.

Minister Sherman told the delegation that their visit was timely as concrete steps need to be taken to put into reality some of the ideas, goals and objectives spelled out in the Agreement.

Other member of the delegation is Thierno Ahmadou Diallo, administrative and financial manager of Guinea National Import / Export Company.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

REGIONAL MEETING TO DEVELOP ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES HELD

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by Asif Khan]

[Text] Scientists, engineers and economists from Commonwealth countries in and around Africa and representatives of several international organisations met here recently to work out a regional programme to develop alternative sources of energy.

They recommended a three-year programme under which countries in the region will collaborate to develop new energy technologies for rural application. The programme is expected to cost about £1 million.

Countries that took part in the meeting were Botswana, Cyprus, the Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Malta, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda, and a non-Commonwealth African nation--Rwanda--which was keen to join. Representatives of British aid agencies, FAO, the US Agency for International Aid, the International Energy Agency, France and the International Foundation for Science and Sweden, also attended.

The meeting, organised by the Commonwealth Science Council with the Tanzanian National Scientific Research Council, was the result of a decision by the tenth biennial meeting of the CSC in Georgetown, Guyana, last year, following the success of the CSC's Caribbean Alternative Energy Programme. The Guyana meet recommended that a similar programme should be launched for Africa.

Under the Caribbean programme which is making steady progress, scientists are implementing projects involving the production of bio-gas from animal waste; the collection of meteorological data; the production and use of charcoal; the more efficient use of bagasses--the residue after extraction of juice from sugar-cane and the use of windmills.

The CSC rural technology programme for the Asia-Pacific region of the Commonwealth also has projects dealing with rural energy supply, and aims to develop technologies which can promote rural industrialisation.

The CSC was established to promote co-operation between member countries of the Commonwealth in increasing the capabilities of individual nations to use science and technology for their economic, social and environmental development.

Most Commonwealth countries belong to the CSC which is headed by Prof. Peter Cacif, Secretary of the National Council for Science and Technology, Kenya. Prof. Christian de Laet, of Canada, science adviser to the Commonwealth Secretary-General, is its secretary.

The Arusha meeting nominated Prof. Philip Githinji of Kenya to act as co-ordinator for the African programme. Prof. Githinji, who teaches in the Mechanical engineering Department of the University of Nairobi, will travel to participating countries over the next few months to gain first-hand knowledge of the energy situation in the region.

He was one of nearly 70 people at the meeting directly involved in developing energy technology from research and development through to extension, manufacture and marketing in their own countries.

Emphasising rural energy needs and rural development, they selected projects for inter-country collaboration and drafted proposals for such collaboration in areas such as solar crop drying, solar water pumps and stills, solar cooking, use of charcoal, wind for mechanical power and biogas.

Among these, the most important projects for the region are solar crop drying, and charcoal production and its use, according to Dr. Azam Khan, 39, assistant secretary of the CSC, who was at Arusha.

Dr. Khan, from Bangladesh, who is responsible for the CSC's multi-country collaboration schemes, added: "If one talks about rural energy, one is really talking about cooking stoves and wood and charcoal. If you can have more efficient stoves, you can make significant savings on the use of charcoal or wood."

A number of African countries have already started work in this field. Kenya has identified afforestation--the conversion of land into forest and the planting of new trees--as a necessity for charcoal production, while Zambia has been carrying out studies in improved methods of producing and using charcoal. Tanzania is working on the design of more efficient charcoal stoves--both clay and metal.

The solar crop drying project will involve the development of driers suitable for use in the rural areas by both small-scale and large-scale farmers as well as by co-operative societies. The crops to be covered include coffee, tea, rice, nuts, papayas and medicinal plants. The project is expected to last three years, with the work being shared between the Gambia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The current energy crisis, says Dr. Khan, gives urgency to the programme. "On the one hand, one has to devise measures of conservation and higher efficiency of use and, on the other, find alternatives to fossil fuel."

Prof. Githinji felt governments would react favourably to the proposals, and added: "I'm very optimistic of the programme's success, judging by the enthusiasm shown by all the participants during the meeting and the preparations they had made for it. But its success will depend on the countries taking part and efforts by national co-ordinators."

CSO: 4420

LESOTHO WATER SUPPLY FOR SOUTH AFRICA UNDER DISCUSSION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Nov 79 p 9

[Text]

MASERU — Lesotho and South Africa were still negotiating the possible supply of water for the thirsty Johannesburg/Reef area from the highlands of the mountain kingdom, a senior Government Minister said here yesterday.

The Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr E R Sekhonyana, was addressing delegates to a conference to co-ordinate aid worth R700m to be given to Lesotho over the next five years.

The money, intended to help reduce dependence on South Africa, has been promised in international loans, aid grants and private investment.

The main contributors are the United Nations, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the European Economic Community, the United States, Britain, West Germany and Canada.

Representatives of these bodies and nations are this week helping finalise Lesotho's third five-year development plan.

Mr Sekhonyana said the plan would involve the creation of jobs to avoid Basotho having to go to the South African mines, and also a comprehensive energy programme.

Serious negotiations on the water supply plan were continuing with South Africa, he said. If these were successful, a feasibility study would be carried out soon.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UGANDA, TANZANIA INFORMATION COOPERATION--Tanzania and Uganda will soon form a commission to prepare for the signing of a cooperation agreement in mass media. This was announced in Dar es Salaam this morning following a week of consultations between the Uganda minister of information and broadcasting, Dr Picho Owiny, and his Tanzanian counterpart, Dr Isaac Sepetu, who signed a memorandum agreement stipulating future cooperation of eight mass media institutions. These include newspapers, news agencies, information services, schools of journalism, radio, film corporations, audio-visual institutes and television. The cooperation program will involve exchange of mass media personnel and materials, joint training and exchange of publications between the two countries. The memorandum of agreement said the talks were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendship, during which both parties reaffirmed their commitment to intensify the cooperation and exchange of experience in this sector, thus giving continuity to a process that began with the commencement of the war of liberation. At the end of the talks, it was agreed that a Tanzanian delegation led by the minister of information pay a return visit to Uganda at a later date. [Text] [LD271834 Kampala International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD/EZ]

COMMONWEALTH HEALTH TALKS--Minister of Health Dr. S. W. Hynd has returned from a five day Commonwealth Regional Conference of East, Central and Southern African countries in Mauritius. The Seventh Commonwealth Regional Conference of Ministers of Health was held from November 5 to 9 and was officially opened on Monday November 5 by Sir Seewoosagar Rengoolan, Prime Minister of Mauritius. The conference, which was attended by all the ten countries of the region--Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia--discussed a variety of topics among which were: the general review of health in the region, pharmaceutical matters, inter-regional collaboration and reports on malaria, bilharzia, notification of epidemics and nutrition. It also discussed the budget and staff conditions of service for staff at the Regional officer, health development management, health problems of small states; collaboration with non-commonwealth countries in the event of an epidemic. The Minister was accompanied by his Permanent Secretary, Mr. Mboni N. Dlamini. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Nov 79 p 2]

IVORY COAST

COMMENT ON USSR PROMISE NOT TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 13-14 Oct 79 p 1

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont]

[Text] "I want to solemnly state that the USSR will never use nuclear arms against countries which agree not to produce and obtain such arms, and which do not have them on their territory."

This solemn and public promise comes, of course, from Leonid Brezhnev. The chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union went even further, announcing the withdrawal over the next 12 months from the German Democratic Republic of "20,000 Soviet soldiers, a thousand tanks, and a certain quantity of other military materiel."

This is certainly a meritorious and generous intention, which would meet with our approval if it were sincere. But when we know what the Helsinki Agreements have become--accords that were designed to promote the free circulation of ideas and persons between all the states of Europe as well as human rights--and the interpretation that has been made of these accords by the nations of the east, don't we have the right to question Mr Brezhnev's generous intentions?

Moreover, although the steps announced look spectacular, what does a withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers, of a total of 400,000 men stationed in the GDR, really mean? Or the removal of 1,000 tanks of a total of 27,000 tanks in Central Europe?

This is the USSR's way of gaining time. Over West Europe which is in the process of military reorganization. Over NATO

which is to get an improved version of the Pershing missiles to restore an equilibrium that had been broken for some years in favor of the USSR.

This is a trick to keep the nations which would like to have nuclear weapons from getting them.

I have already said that we would approve the decision, and even the pressure of the USSR, if they were meant to create a real and effective peace. More than anyone else, the people of the Ivory Coast, who have made of peace their religion, whose every action and every diplomatic demarche reflect this quest, ardently desire such a peace.

But let us not be deceived. In proposing this trick to the free western bloc, the USSR and its satellites are seeking only one thing: to maintain their military supremacy and consequently to weaken the west by spreading the belief that they are acting to strengthen the policy of detente.

Detente? We remember that this policy enabled East Europe to carry out reprisals against its dissidents, using the fallacious pretext of espionage; prisons, psychiatric hospitals, loss of nationality--everything is done to neutralize these men, even though dedicated communists, who are only asking for the application of the Helsinki Agreements.

Detente? At the very same time, the USSR, acting through Cubans, East Germans, and Yemenis, was establishing footholds on our continent, was destabilizing it for its own advantage, while saying to the frightened west: "Don't do anything; remember the detente agreements."

Based on this experience, shouldn't we distrust the new Soviet proposal, which could well conceal some hegemonic ulterior motives?

Far be it from me to take up any sort of crusade marked with the stamp of anti-communism. But we have had enough of struggles for influence that are fought in our territories. And we reject with all our strength any agreements between "the big powers" to found a peace that would not include Africa. For isn't this peace just as necessary for development in our countries as oxygen is for people?

Let us be vigilant so that we will not be deceived by an agreement whose burden we would have to bear, while reaping no benefit.

IVORY COAST

COMMENT ON APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 27 Oct 79 p 1

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont]

[Text] In its latest issue, FRATERNITE HEBDO published some news items concerning South Africa and apartheid.

The prime minister, Mr Pieter Botha, in a public statement admitted that the law banning marriage between persons of different races was "probably anachronistic." He asked that his white compatriots make suggestions designed to repeal this law and to revise the immorality laws.

The minister of community development then announced that restaurants would be open to patrons of all races, without special permits being required.

The minister of labor utilization then went one step further, and speaking at the conference of the Federated Chamber of Industries in Johannesburg, promised all workers, citizens of South Africa, that they will enjoy all their union rights and that there will be no more racial discrimination in the job market.

These are three significant steps which, if confirmed, might well be cause for rejoicing. For they would announce serious breaches being made against the disgusting policy of apartheid, a policy which sensible and civilized people all want to abolish. For civilized people consider every man a brother, with his good points and his bad points, but still a brother, made of flesh and blood like oneself.

But might this not be just another trial balloon released by the leaders in Pretoria to test the pulse of world public opinion? To see if these steps will regild South Africa's image, an image badly tarnished by the Soweto repressions, by the imprisonment of blacks without trial, by the "suicides" of prisoners, by the pseudo-independence of the Bantustans which obey Pretoria in all things?

Then would the repeal of the law banning marriage between different races, the revision of the Immorality Act, the opening of restaurants to all patrons, the acquisition of union rights by all actually be effective?

Of course, these will only be partial steps for some people, such as the opening of restaurants to a small minority of more affluent blacks and coloreds. But if this step were taken, it would enable all those who have faith in dialogue as a means of abolishing this idiotic policy of a superior race, a policy to which a limited minority stubbornly clings, to continue their peaceful struggle.

We have already hailed the decision made by businessmen to use labor of any type to draw South Africa from its economic stagnation. The point of absurdity had been reached, in which blacks could not try to reach the highest levels in their field of work, because of apartheid, which refused to admit that they had any aptitude, except for low-level jobs.

Other small steps toward racial integration have been observed. Progress is of course very slow. But what other means besides dialogue or contacts are open to the independent black peoples of Africa to overcome South African apartheid?

Economic sanctions? They have proven their ineffectiveness.

War? What could we do against a country powerfully armed by the industrialized nations? A nation which itself produces some of its own arms, including combat aircraft? Which has just recently exploded its nuclear bomb? This revelation by the United States, if confirmed, would move South Africa into fifth place among the nations possessing nuclear weapons.

That is the adversary against which we have to fight. But like the black American boxer, who succeeded to Mohamed Ali's title against a white South African (what a great symbol!), it is through our patience, our calmness, our intelligence,

and above all else, our sense of dialogue, that we will eventually manage to eliminate this ridiculous apartheid, this policy which even the leaders in Pretoria term "anachronistic."

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CS0: 4400

'KENYA READY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE TO DEFEND BORDERS'

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 18 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by John Esibi]

[Excerpt] Kenya is ready more than ever before to defend all her borders against external or internal aggression, the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President and Head of the Civil Service Jeremia Kiereini, has said in Nairobi.

Mr. Kiereini, who is also the Permanent Secretary in the Defence Ministry, assured Kenyans there was no "cause for alarm."

"The country was at the moment depending on modern armaments. "I am happy to inform Kenyans that we continue keeping abreast with modern technology in armaments to defend ourselves".

"The only difference is that in the past we have taken longer than others, concentrating on the country's development of the economy. Until recently we had not paid greater attention to the issue of armaments as we have never harboured aggressive motives."

But aware of what was happening around Kenya, the Permanent Secretary said yesterday, the country was keeping abreast with modern weapons.

CSO: 4420

KIEREINI: 'NGOROKO AFFAIR' DEAD, NO OPPOSITION PARTY FORMED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Nov 79 pp 1, 19

[Excerpt]

THE "Ngoroko affair" is dead, the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr. Jeremiah Kiereini has said.

And Mr. Kiereini, who is also Head of the Civil Service and Defence Permanent Secretary, said at the weekend that the runaway alleged former head of the "Ngoroko Squad" within the Kenya Police, Mr. James Mungai, was free to return to Kenya if he wished.

"Mr. Mungai was never exiled," he added.

Former Rift Valley Police Chief Mungai fled the country on November 2 last year following the disclosure of the Ngoroko plot.

He used to command the anti-stock theft unit based in Nakuru, sections of which were accused of plotting to eliminate various Kenyan leaders. He is now said to be living in Geneva.

Mr. Kiereini told the NATION that Kenya was now more than ready ever before to defend all her borders against external or internal aggression.

He added: "The country is now depending on modern armaments. We continue keeping abreast with modern technology in armaments to defend ourselves."

There was "no cause for alarm," among Kenyans, he emphasised.

Regarding relations between Kenya and her immediate neighbours, Mr. Kiereini said that all Kenya's borders remained open.

"As far as the Kenya-Tanzania borders are concerned, Kenya's side is open while it is Tanzania that continues to seal her side. With the Kenya-Uganda borders, both sides had to seal off due to misunderstanding which followed that country's introduction of new currency."

Meanwhile Mr. Kiereini said the Government was not aware of an alleged move by a group of

Kenyans to form a new political party.

"We have no such information at the moment," he said, "but we are also aware, that this country is by law allowed to have as many political parties as possible provided proper machinery is followed."

Mr. Kiereini was commenting on reports that some people were thinking along the lines of forming an opposition party.

"Personally I would think it would be most unlikely that there is such an intention. This is because the majority of Kenyans, if not all, are behind President Moi's leadership through the ruling party, Kanu."

"If there are a few dissidents within the party, my belief is that they will not be given any attention by the masses," he said.

NEWLY ELECTED ETHNIC ASIAN, EUROPEAN MP'S DISCUSS PLANS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Nov 79 p 5

[Interview with Krishna Gautama and Philip Leakey, the newly elected MP's for Parklands and Langata constituencies, by John Esibi, last week in Nairobi]

[Text]

Q. HAVING just been elected to Parliament, Mr. Leakey, many people are wondering when and why you decided to plunge into politics. Could you give us a bit of your background?

A. I first thought of going into politics about 13 years ago. And the basic reason is that I find that it is easy to communicate with the people and I enjoy involving myself with people at all levels of society.

I first thought of running for Parliament in 1974 and as a matter of fact I did. A year prior to that, I had involved myself in trying to assist people who had problems with their land, especially around Masailand.

But as I got more involved in this issue of land adjudication, I realised later that I wasn't making any headway. I therefore thought it would have been easier for me to enter Parliament so I could fight for my people from within rather than from outside the system.

My decision to enter politics naturally didn't please many. Many Kenyans tendered to disagree with me, both Whites and Blacks. As a matter of fact some thought that I was crazy, but I didn't care.

Q. Kenya, even though it is a multi-racial country, has citizens still living in different areas according to their ethnic backgrounds. Even though economic pressure has a lot to say on the issue, Kenyans of European origin, for example are still living in special areas. What are your views on this?

A. Well I think that this arrangement is not something that is being forced on any particular group of Kenyans. The arrangement is something that has evolved itself, and more so as you say perhaps from economical pressure.

I don't think it is something that one need to worry about. You have identified it as a problem; I would not regard it as such.

People of different levels of society are today living in any area provided they could afford living there. You find that people from higher income bracket these days live together and very happily in one area.

You take, for instance, Langata constituency. If you go to Karen area (which is a rich residential area) you will find all levels from all races live there. You go to South 'B' and South 'C', you find the same set up and all ethnic groups live side by side.

If you go to Eastlands, you find the same levels living there.

Q. So in other words what you are saying is that among Kenyans, the lowest class in terms of standard of living is Kenyans of African origin?

A. Not really. But if you use the term "class" meaning financial status, then the answer is yes. That would be the only criteria of "class" in my opinion. Purely on financial status. And it so happens that of the poor people in Kenya, the majority are Blacks.

But I don't think that is a problem nor do I think it is something that ought to be made an issue of.

Q. Incidentally, Mr. Leakey, from which ethnic group did you get most of your support and therefore votes in Langata?

A. Well looking at it from the role of the register, I feel I got a fair share of votes from all ethnic groups. I do not think that there was any particular ethnic group that either went wholeheartedly for or against me. All supported me and I am grateful to them.

Certainly I was a bit disappointed at the poor turnout by White Kenyans in Langata at the time of registration. That was a very poor showing. They measured up to less than 3 per cent. I don't know as yet the answer, I will find out the reason.

Q. Do they either lack an interest or are they totally apathetic to the whole business of politics?

A. I don't agree with you. I know that most of them are from the higher income bracket of our society. And be they Whites, Blacks or of Asian origin, people from higher income bracket always tend to behave this way.

Few of them register as voters. That is the behaviour all over the world, and it is common knowledge. I really don't know what is the reason behind it. There is something lacking, and I would like to find out the reason. I intend to bring them together and find out the real cause.

Q. Why did you choose to run in Langata and not, say, in any other constituency like Bahari or Embakasi?

A. Langata is my home. I was born and brought up there. That is why I chose it. Not only this,

Langata is a constituency that has all sorts of representation from all corners of Kenya.

As a private citizen, I have travelled to all parts of Kenya and I know what I am talking about. So for me it is an ideal opportunity to bring people together and unite them, and I am going to do just that.

Q. How do you compare Kenya with other African nations where you still find racial conflicts still playing a major role? Do you think, for instance, that there ought to be some specially reserved seats in Parliament for minority ethnic groups like it is being suggested in Rhodesia?

A. To reserve seats not only for Whites but for any group of people is certainly wrong. It is something that ought not to happen in any country. If people decided to become citizens of any given country, they should all be prepared to face the same situation and competition regardless of whether they are Black, White or yellow.

Any people thinking along such lines are very, very wrong. I do hope that countries like Rhodesia and South Africa will learn a true lesson from Kenya. Racism, as such, is a political tool, and always has been one.

It was first used as such by empire-builders in Europe. It was used as a negative political tool and continues to be used that way in Southern Africa. It is much easier for one to use it as a political tool.

And where Kenya has scored is that the late President Kenyatta, and now President Moi, refused to use a negative political tool to unite the people. Our leaders chose not to go that way. They chose to go the hard way which is much more rewarding. The Harambee spirit, for instance, which has been used to develop the country is a positive way of uniting people more than anything else in Kenya.

Racism was used in the last general elections. Some of my opponents tried to use it, but they have learnt a big lesson and it worked against them. Smart ones learnt more quickly than the others that by using racism, it did them more harm than good.

Q. There are now just two of you in the fourth Parliament, you and Mr. Gautama. Do you think that the number of non-Black MPs is sufficient?

A. I think you are making a mistake. Here you are singling me

out as something different. I am a Kenyan. Mr. Gautama is a Kenyan. And so are all the other MPs who have just been elected. And there can be no question as to whether there is a sufficient number of this type of Kenyan or not.

We are all Kenyans, and if we were not, then we shouldn't be in Parliament. As to whether there ought to be some more of the kind of Kenyans you have in mind I just don't care, and I am not even prepared to answer that question because to me it is irrelevant.

Q. So now that you have won this seat, what is it that you intend to do not only for the people of Langata but Kenya as a whole?

A. Langata constituency is perhaps the richest we have in Nairobi. This is because it includes not only very wealthy residential areas (Langata, Karen areas and Nairobi-West). It also includes the whole of the Industrial Area.

It has therefore a lot of potential fund-raising for the Harambee movement. There should be sufficient social amenities. There should be sufficient funds to do this and it is my intention to try and cultivate that aspect of the constituency.

Industrialists themselves would be more than happy to be involved in fund-raising for the benefit of Langata. Eighty per cent of Nairobi's industrial workers live and work within Langata constituency.

I don't intend to do it along the traditional method of fund raising. I intend to form a Development Trust for Langata which will be a vehicle for Langata development. It will have trustees from among respective citizens.

It will be a tax-free fund and it will be geared towards development of the constituency.

Q. YOU have just made history in Kenya in that you have become the first elected Kenyan MP of Asian origin in a decade. What led you into politics?

A. I was born a Kenyan in Mombasa, and I am glad to note that I took part in the national struggle for independence way back in the early fifties.

I remember at one time acting as general secretary of the EA Students Federation, and later became its president. The federation was an anti-colonial body. In 1962 I became a journalist and at that time I joined an outspoken, weekly periodical against colonialists and as it turned out

this very periodical was banned on the day the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta was arrested, October 20, 1962.

Thereafter I proceeded to Britain and ended up as a lawyer. But to come back to your question straight, initially I first thought of entering the political arena in 1974. But looking back at my own personal record I thought I had not made sufficient contributions to be considered for the purpose of election to Parliament.

But as for venturing into this year's general elections, I made a decision in October last year. Last week my dreams came true.

Why did I stand for Parliament? Because I believe there are two kinds of people in this country, Kenyans and non-Kenyans. For a Kenyan it is a matter of great pride. That is to be committed to the service of one's people. And that is the basic reason why I offered my candidature.

Q. Some Kenyans still do think and harbour racial attitudes. People are still living according to their original racial backgrounds. What are your views on this unfortunate state of affairs?

A. Let me tackle your question by stating this. The Constitution guarantees equal rights for all Kenyans irrespective of colour, cast, creed, religion or sex. I personally do not believe that we will exist in races.

Kenya comprises a number of ethnic groups. That is, just to name a few, the Gikuyus, the Wohingis, the Akambas, the Luo, the Mzungus, the Kalenjas, the Masai, etc. So I have not looked at people in terms of the pigmentation of their skin. To me that is of no consequence. It is the commitment to this beautiful country that I do cherish. Because this is our home.

I actually deplore individual Kenyans who look at the country in racialistic, tribal, sectional or in clanism terms. This is one country with one people, and with a common destiny. No more no less.

Q. Fine, but don't you think that Kenyans, even 16 years after independence, still arrange and align themselves in accordance with past racial backgrounds? Of course, economic pressure plays a part in this.

A. There has been essentially a lack of understanding amongst the people. There are prejudices. People have failed to understand

each other's culture, language, food, attire, traditional customs, for instance. This is what has given vent to this sort of attitude.

But please don't forget one important factor. And that is we are all a product of colonialism. I will take myself as an example. I went to school in Kenya only to places which had been reserved for Asians here. I had no contact with Africans. I had no contact with Europeans.

So you can see that this is part of the colonial hangover, from colonial days. And regrettably, certainly we have lacked (particularly among the Asians) effective leadership to bring about integration. But integration again is not a revolution concept. It is essentially a process of evolution. It must take time for barriers to fall.

If I might use my own personal example. My children now go to school where every Kenyan is, and if you ask them who are their friends, they will tell you they have African and European friends and not just their fellow Asians.

Ask my son, who is 12, and the daughter, aged 10, what they think they are. They will answer they are Kenyans and not Asians. The colour of their skin, to them, is a matter purely of an accident they couldn't have helped. That is the concept we have today.

And make no mistake. That is not just happening to me or my family alone. I know of so many Europeans and Africans who are bringing up their children in this fashion. We do not have to think in terms of colour. Each individual acts according to his or her own personal level. And I am proud to say that some of my greatest friends are Black Kenyans.

Q. What would you say contributed most to your victory? In other words, whose votes would you say sent you to Parliament?

A. Let me tell you one thing first. Kenya, I believe, has broken the racial barriers today. Both Mr. Leakey's and my own candidature was fully supported by indigenous Kenyans and other

Kenyans included.

I will give you an example in Parklands constituency. If you look at the Electoral Roll there, there were less than 5,500 Asians registered. The total vote was in the region of 36,000. So you can very safely say that over 29,000 voters were Black Kenyans. So it was they who elected me. I am sure that some Asians and some Europeans too voted for me.

But looking at the majority that I did have, it could have been nobody but my brother Africans who voted for me. This does not mean I am not grateful to the Asian and European people living in Parklands. I am most grateful to all of them, and I am going to serve everybody irrespective of whether one voted for me or not.

Q. Why did you contest a parliamentary seat in Parklands? Why didn't you, for instance, go to an area like Bahati or Mathare?

A. Essentially I came to Nairobi in the middle of 1944. I lived in Parklands. I went to school in Parklands. On my return home from abroad, I again lived in Parklands. My wife was born in Parklands. My in-laws lived in Parklands and my brothers have always lived in Parklands.

So I have always understood Parklands as I have always lived there. I do not understand the problems of the people in Bahati yet. So that is what motivated me to stand for Parklands. I did not contest the seat just because there were some 5,500 Asian registered voters there. That would be tribalism to which I don't subscribe.

Q. Kenya, at least other people say, is an example for Southern Africa to emulate in terms of settling racial problems. Now that Rhodesia is in the process of doing just this, what would you say to Zimbabweans to do? And you believe in separate reserved seats for a minority in a country like Kenya, or Rhodesia for that matter?

A. I have always said one thing to inward-looking communities in Southern Africa. That is the no-indigenous Africans must realise

that they can live very happily with the African majority.

Being a minority is of no consequence. It is the concept of acceptance one by the other. And this concept is now being put forward in London by the Smith boys. As to reserved seats in Parliament for the Whites, I am sorry it doesn't make sense and it will never do.

We have also proved that the African is least conscious of race. Otherwise Mr. Leakey and I could have not succeeded in being elected to Parliament.

Q. Do you believe having more non-Black MPs would help?

A. There is always the breaking of the ice initially. And you will appreciate there were three Asian candidates in the recent elections. There was Dr. Eragi, Mr. M. Gulaam in Malindi North and myself. There must be a beginning. And I have no doubt that in future many more Kenyans, regardless of their ethnic background, will come forward to contest seats.

Q. So now that you have been elected, what contribution do you plan to make not only to Parklands, but to the country at large?

A. You will appreciate that I am a Kanu candidate. I can only promise to co-operate fully with the ruling party Kanu and the Government to forge ahead development in Parklands.

On the national level, similarly, we have a Kanu Manifesto, to which I am bound. I will, in my own small way, try and ensure the upholding of the Constitution of the republic. Ensure that the Kanu Manifesto is given full effect.

I intend to work tirelessly to uplift the standard of the poor. I intend to adhere to the rule of law in Kenya. What is of utmost importance is the national interest. My special interest goes to those *akina mama* sitting by the roadside in Parklands selling their vegetables. They have to be assisted. Time has come for them to be provided with markets for their produce.

My motto is: PUL, meaning peace, unity and love in the spirit of both Harambee and Nyayo.

FEMALE MP'S DISCUSS WOMEN'S POLITICAL ROLE, MARRIAGE BILL

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 18 Nov 79 p 11

[Report on interview with Phoebe Asiyo by Dorothy Kweyu, and Dr Julia Ojiambo by Nancy Owano, date and place not given]

[Text]

SELF-HELP! The catch word that hooked Karachuonyo people onto Mrs. Phoebe Muga Asiyo, when at the recent general elections they threw out their former Member of Parliament, an Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. David Okiki Amayo.

Self-help had to be the one reliable weapon for her in a money battle that she says was tough.

"The fact is that I did not have very much money and the other people had made it difficult for me to make empty promises," she said, promises which she knew she could not fulfil.

As it turned out, the people of Karachuonyo had other yardsticks.

"I emphasised self-help," she said.

She also identified with the people, and this was really a measure of organisation — advance organisation so to speak. "It is the most important thing," she says.

"I have been doing this for the last five years, advising them where possible and referring them to organisations that could help them."

All that aside, Phoebe found rural women to be "a great inspiration."

"They knew I had no money, and so whenever I had guests, they brought things like grain and dried fish.

"I know if it was not for them it would have been very difficult for me."

So what does she have in store for them?

She intends to function like all the other Members, with a 'but'.

"Our problem is a problem of under-development, and this is first of all felt by women. I think women can play a great role in our political life. They know and feel more strongly about some of these issues."

She feels very strongly that more women should have stood for the elections, and would actually have been elected.

"Because they are a minority (in terms of representation) they should be represented at every major discussion," she said.

She sees the four elected women as having a collective responsibility by virtue of their having a minimal representation.

And as our Constitution provides for the nomination of MPs, she hopes the President will use his prerogative to nominate more women to join them.

One of the major discussions whose outcome should be influenced by a strong women representation is the ill-fated Marriage Bill, regarding which she says: "I think there was a misunderstanding of the Bill, and that is why it was shelved for six months."

"I'm glad it is coming back when more enlightened people are coming in ... the Bill doesn't just protect the women. It protects the child and that is why we need such a legal instrument."

"Even if it needs amendment, it should be enacted when it is next discussed."

She was actually one of the Commissioners who were sent out to get the opinion of people regarding the Bill.

"Quite a lot of what is in that Bill was the aspiration of our people. While the language may be Western-oriented, the ideas are very much our people's."

Referring to crucial moments when it is necessary to prove the validity of marriage, she strongly feels that all marriages should be registered, more so when the child — always at the receiving end — is the person who suffers most when a marriage breaks up.

The campaign period gave her a unique opportunity to assess Karachuonyo people's needs.

"I came face to face with the need for immunisation, nutrition, mothers' education and overall health services. We are still very far from acceptable standards. We still have a long way to go."

How to do it?

Her immediate concern is organising a funds drive for Miriu Health Centre which is almost complete and needs only one Harambee drive to complete and furnish it.

There are also a number of welfare activities that have been operating haphazardly. "These I'll have to organise so they don't duplicate their work," she says.

Karachuonyo has quite a number of projects, including incomplete buildings, some of which have been lying idle since 1963. She wants to ensure that

they are not only complete, but that they are also functioning usefully.

They include water, health services, education and general development for women's groups.

"I cannot do it alone. I will depend very much on the people. I will also go by Government plans and seek assistance from other organisations in the country."

CAN a larger number of women MPs ensure that women's rights will be fully projected in the House? Dr. Julia Ojiambo, the elected Member for Busia Central, said "Yes" with reservations:

"As far as raising hands to vote on an issue, more women Members might assure representation of women's views. But I believe the tackling of debates and issues really depends on effectiveness than numbers."

Reflecting on the abortive Marriage Bill during the last Parliament, Dr. Ojiambo said the blame didn't entirely lie with not having enough women Members:

"In a way you can say that the Marriage Bill could have been more successful if there had been more women MPs. But the factors of strategy and timing were also important."

"The problem was that men did not give enough thought to the Bill's implications for the entire family. Instead it was taken as a sensational issue; the mere mention of 'women' overpowered the actual content of the Bill as far as family, inheritance patterns and children."

"Opponents seemed to forget their mothers and dear children,

their daughters, were the women, being discussed. So they lost out on some very important issues."

The success of the Bill went astray, she felt, for lack of timing. "We could have had more forums outside Parliament, and the sensitive issues could have been thrashed out. I'm talking about public forums and also those among Members. In so short a time, it was wrong to expect 168 Members to adequately represent the views of the majority of people in the country."

Dr. Ojiambo, when asked if she would nevertheless like to see more women nominated as Members, did not want to comment:

"The act of nominating is a Presidential prerogative; that is his choice. I would not want to comment because whatever criteria are used should be left to the President."

As for hopes that new faces in Parliament will be more partial to issues affecting women, Dr. Ojiambo held a "wait-and-see" posture:

"We do hope that they will not isolate themselves from ideals and realities of our society."

Dr. Ojiambo, who is also an Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Housing and Social Services, did not want to single out female Members in Parliament for women's interests only:

"We are not in the House only for women's issues, but as national leaders. We have a responsibility to defend the rights of men, women, and children."

Dr. Ojiambo smiled broadly when asked the qualities that make a "good" woman MP. "There is no formula" she answered. "Some say a spinster with no children makes a good Member; I don't think that's

necessary. A younger woman with children can be a very good Member. Who is the ideal woman MP? Simply, one who is capable of organising herself."

Dr. Ojiambo said any woman politician who goes against her own femininity and behaves "like a man" will fail, whether single or married."

"Trying to be or look masculine to impose leadership over the community is wrong. It doesn't impress the community, either."

In Busia Central, Dr. Ojiambo won with 9,755 votes (Mr. A. Ochwada had 4,386 votes). She talked about her campaign efforts and the strategy that makes or breaks a candidate. "A Member must be with the people and understand how the Party manifesto and national policy apply to them. One must have tangible projects to leave behind not only in areas where one is most popular, but in all areas of the constituency. To leave aside an area that did not support a candidate in the past is very wrong."

"I started my strategies with the areas that least supported me in the past, and that weakened my opponents' stand. At the same time one has to balance and in all areas, I felt I had the responsibility to leave tangible marks of my five years of service."

As for women's issues in her constituency, you can expect Dr. Ojiambo to have their concern at heart in the next Parliament, but not as women *per se*.

"I don't promote only women's groups in my area. . . I view the people as family groups made up of men, women, and children concerned about raising economic standards and human problems."

PHILIP NDEGWA APPOINTED KENYA COMMERCIAL BANK CHAIRMAN

Ndegwa's Qualifications Described

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] THE Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, yesterday announced the appointment of Mr. Philip Ndegwa as the new chairman of the Kenya Commercial Bank. The appointment is with immediate effect.

Mr. Ndegwa is the Economic Adviser to the President. He was at various times Permanent Secretary in the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance and Economic Planning.

He also served for four years with the United Nations Environment Programme as an economic adviser and deputy assistant executive director before rejoining the Civil Service.

Mr. Ndegwa, 43, was educated at Alliance High School, Makerere University College and Harvard University, USA.

Later he taught economics at Makerere University before joining the Kenya Civil Service in 1966, where he served as the Chief Planning Officer.

He was also chairman of National Bank of Kenya Ltd., Agricultural Finance Corporation, Kenya Pipeline Company Ltd. and a Government director of a number of companies and parastatal boards.

Early this year, President Moi appointed Mr. Ndegwa to head a ten-man committee to review all statutory boards and some co-operatives.

The committee was to prepare recommendations for the Cabinet to consider regarding the efficiency and viability of some 60 such organisations in which the Government had direct interest.

Mr. Ndegwa observed in his report that "there is clear evidence of prolonged inefficiency, financial mismanagement, waste and malpractices in many parastatals".

He said the Government has not found it easy to deal with the problems plaguing parastatal organisations, and as a result such problems have tended to accumulate.

The Government accepted Mr. Ndegwa's recommendations and action has been taken in a number of issues.

The former chairman of Kenya Commercial Bank, Mr. John Michuki resigned early this year to contest the Kangema Parliamentary seat and lost to the incumbent, Mr. Joseph Kamotho.

Equal to His Task

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Vice-President and Minister for Finance, Mr. Kibaki, yesterday announced the appointment of Mr. Phillip Ndegwa as the new Chairman of the Kenya Commercial Bank. Mr. Ndegwa, who is one of Kenya's most respected brains, is a man of proven ability who has served this nation in many capacities and has been economic adviser to the President as well as, over the years, Permanent Secretary in the Ministries, of Agriculture and Finance and Economic Planning.

His long experience in the economic field will enable him to render service to wananchi as the head of Kenya's largest commercial bank. There are few people in Kenya with Mr. Ndegwa's talent and knowledge of the economic problems facing this country. Not for nothing did President Moi appoint him earlier, this year, to chair a committee which reviewed the working of our statutory boards and, although the Ndegwa Committee was unable, in the time available to it to examine all parastatals in the depth as warranted by the seriousness and scope of their problems, it was able to make general recommendations on these problems and specific recommendation on certain parastatals of national importance which were found to be faced with urgent problems affecting adversely the welfare of a very large number of wananchi.

One of the first matters that Mr. Ndegwa will have to tackle in his new post is to find ways and means of stepping up the amount of money which the bank can give in loans to Kenyans to develop their farming, commercial and industrial ventures. Since its inauguration on December 8, 1970, the Kenya Commercial Bank has been very concerned about bringing Kenyans within the range of banking services. The very nature of this effort to spread the banking habit in as many parts of the country as feasible is such that attended problems country as tackled. Apart from physically taking banking services to the people, it would appear there still is a lot of room to educate the masses about the purpose of banking.

To the majority of our people, banking still remains a mystery, usually associated with people with a lot of spare money. Yet, as President Moi said recently, this is an unfortunate misconception of reality. As he also pointed out, the primary role of banks is to promote full and efficient utilisation of human and physical resources in the development process. The banks undertake this vital responsibility by acting as intermediaries between savers and investors.

So far, the Kenya Commercial Bank has given forthright and positive assistance to kenyan who are prepared to work hard and assist in national development. During the nine years of its existence, it has made tremendous strides. By the beginning of this year the Kenya Commercial Bank group of companies' deposits had increased from a few million shillings when it was launched in 1970 to more than Sh. 3,730 million. The bank's lending — including mortgage advances — has also grown to more than Sh. 2,644 million.

Of the KCB's 43 full-time branches, 27 are located in small towns and market centres in the rural areas. This is in addition to 143 part-time branches and mobile service centres all over the Republic through which the bank provides service

to the people in many remote areas. But an undertaking of this size cannot be perfect. Taking banking services to the people is not in itself the end of the matter. People need to be told what use they can make of a bank geared to supporting the Government's development efforts. In February this year, to take an example, the Kisumu branch of the KCB had Sh. 2.5 million available for loaning to farmers to build houses, but there were hardly any takers. Mr. Ndegwa will have to find out why. He will also, at the other end of the scale, have to steel himself to say "No" to many of those who come along with seemingly viable propositions. The KCB depositors' money must give the greatest benefit to the greatest number. We have no doubt, however, that Mr. Ndegwa, experienced economist and sportsman that he is, will be more than equal to the task facing him and wish him every success in his new appointment.

CSO: 4420

UGANDAN PRESIDENT MUST NOT TREAT UNCC AS RUBBER STAMP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

UGANDA's National Consultative Council, which in the absence of any other legitimate constitutional body representing the views of the people of Uganda is the country's *de facto* Parliament, seems to be taking President Binaisa to task for his recent Cabinet reshuffle. UNCC members say he instituted the changes, taking over the defence portfolio and, among other things, creating a new Ministry for Presidential Affairs, without consulting them in advance. Many of the NCC members heard of the reshuffle over Radio Uganda, like the rest of the country. Naturally, they were taken by surprise.

The last time a Ugandan President did something similar, unilaterally, he lost his job. The President was Prof. Yusuf Lule, who was removed from office by the council last June after passing a vote of no confidence in him when he reshuffled the first post-Amin Cabinet. Whether President Binaisa is heading for the same fate was not known when this was being written, but his Cabinet reshuffle is being questioned by the UNCC because its motive was clearly to concentrate more power in his own office. Mr. Yoweri Museveni, leader of one of the largest groups, which helped the Tanzanian Army overthrow Idi Amin, has, for example, been removed from the Ministry of Defence and assigned to the less important Ministry of Regional Co-operation. Yesterday, the UNCC was holding a meeting behind closed doors, with the Binaisa reshuffle obviously the major topic. Members of the UNCC are the only representatives, though not elected, of the people of Uganda. Their voice is that of the people.

Since the departure of Idi Amin, Uganda has been in a sorry state of confusion. Lawlessness and the murder of several prominent people and

ordinary citizens have created so much uncertainty and fear that badly needed foreign aid for that poor country has not been easy for President Binaisa to obtain.

Even as the UNCC was meeting yesterday, the news was that there are a number of international organisations which are ready to assist Uganda financially. The World Bank is said to be ready to offer \$50 million, the International Monetary Fund another \$69 million. The European Economic Community has earmarked about \$100 million and other potential donors include France (\$20 million), Britain (\$8.5 million) and the USA (\$34 million in a debt waiver). To get Uganda going again Mr. Binaisa and his Cabinet badly need this money. But none of the aid promised will be released by the donor countries and institutions if the security situation in Uganda is not brought firmly under control.

It is impossible to expect aid to be given and technicians and experts to go to Uganda to work on important development projects if the security situation is chaotic. The Uganda government must stop the armed robberies and the operations of murder gangs. But before this can happen, it would appear the President needs to establish unity, peace and discipline within the UNCC.

President Binaisa can hardly expect to be able to tackle the difficult task of reconstructing the country without foreign aid — whose flow can easily be stopped by continued gloomy reports from diplomats in Kampala to their bases.

Uganda today commands the respect and support of all African nations, including Kenya. It was not a goal which was easily attainable but President Binaisa did it despite strong undercurrents. Now Mr. Binaisa's problem is of a different kind. He needs to gain respect and recognition from the people of Uganda, and particularly from members of the UNCC. The council must not be treated as a rubber-stamp and be expected to approve important decisions taken without its knowledge and consent, perhaps even on the basis of orders from beyond the country's borders.

CORRUPTION INVOLVING UGANDAN REFUGEE RELIEF CLAIMED

Kakamega, Ugandans Claims

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Nov 79 p 3

[Excerpt] KAKAMEGA residents have appealed to the Government to probe into some public officers who allegedly converted into their own use money and material meant for the 3,000 Ugandan refugees, camped at Bukhungu Stadium.

Some local leaders have been to the NATION office, Kisumu, claiming that thousands of shillings, and blankets provided by the High Commission for Refugees and the Kenya Government to assist the refugees had been taken away by senior Government officials at Kakamega.

One resident, who chose to remain anonymous, claimed that an Asian motor dealer had been given the contract to supply firewood to the refugee camp. After delivering two lorry-loads, he stopped, but continued to receive colossal sums of money from the Provincial Commissioner's office until the refugees

returned home.

Another local leader claimed that several thousand blankets meant for refugees had been sold in open shops at Kakamega, while some were sold to refugees who could afford them.

This leader said he was prepared to testify the issue before a court of law if challenged.

He also claimed that some Government officials had bought television and radio sets from refugees. Refugees, he claimed, had been threatened to undersell the property or else face removal from the camp, he claimed.

These disclosures come in the wake of a flood of letters from the returned Ugandans to Kenyan authorities demanding the return of their property including cars lent out to Kenyan officials while the refugees were here.

No official comment was evoked at the weekend when the NATION visited Kakamega to investigate these allegations.

Provincial Commissioner Denies Claims

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] THE Western Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Stephen Mwakisha, has strongly refuted a report in the NATION accusing Government officials at Kakamega of having taken funds and items meant for Ugandan refugees for their own personal use.

Making a statement in his office recently Mr. Mwakisha termed the report as serious, damaging and unfounded and challenged all interested parties to come forward and scrutinize records at the Kakamega DC's office concerning refugees.

The PC also invited complainants who think they have evidence to prove that Govern-

ment officials misused refugee funds to come forward and give information to police for investigations could be started straight away.

He promised that if investigations revealed any officer as having misused the funds, then the law would take its course.

Receipts

As for vehicles allegedly taken from the refugees by Kenya Government officials, Mr. Mwakisha stated that for every Ugandan vehicle left at the various police stations in the province receipts were given, and

when any Ugandan wanted his vehicle back then he had to produce the receipt.

He further explained that the police had safely kept long books and ignition keys of every vehicle kept.

Mr. Mwakisha also explained that there were still Ugandan vehicles at Kakamega, Boma and Bungoma police stations which have not yet been claimed by the owners.

As for a flood of letters reportedly from Uganda to the Kenyan authorities, the PC denied having seen any.

He invited whoever had any such letters to forward them to the police for investigations.

TWO ANONYMOUS LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED AT NAIROBI UNIVERSITY

Contents of First Leaflet 'Seditious'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

A SEDITIOUS leaflet containing abusive statements about top Kenyan leaders has been distributed on the University of Nairobi campus.

Copies of the leaflet, anonymous and cyclostyled, were dumped at the campus on Tuesday night for the students to collect the next morning.

The leaflet alleges that the recent general elections were rigged and incites students to engage in a "relentless war"

Authors Must Be Unearthed

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

STUDENTS of the University of Nairobi have resumed their studies after a one-month absence from the campus which was ostensibly meant to enable them to participate actively in the general elections but which was announced, observers noted, soon after an anti-Kanu demonstration by the students protesting against the ruling party's decision to bar certain candidates from standing for election.

Seven thousand students were affected by the early closure of the University of Nairobi for the Christmas vacation, usually taken in mid-December. But the President, Mr. Moi, who is also Chancellor of the university, relented and the students were allowed back this week.

It appears, however, that there are some in their ranks who are determined to destroy the opportunities for educational advancement which the Government, at very great cost, is giving these young men and women. A

day after the university reopened a clandestine leaflet was distributed on the campus seeking, in a violent and indeed subversive way, to resurrect the very issue — of party clearance — which caused the students to stage their gratuitous demonstration of October 7.

In keeping with all acts of cowardice, the leaflet, a cyclostyled affair, is anonymous — but we trust that the authorities will take it very seriously because it is tendentious and subversive and indeed calculated to incite the public against the ruling party and the Government.

Apart from being a tissue of lies from top to bottom, the leaflet casts the wildest aspersions on the person of the President, accusing him of base motives, charging widespread rigging of the general elections and going on to insult the voters of this country by claiming that "the actual voting and the national sentiment was massively anti-Nyayo, as we predicted at the demonstration". The italics are ours. Who, may we ask, are these charlatans who presume to speak for the country? Are they students of the University of Nairobi? Are they disgruntled elements who have some link, perhaps only tenuous, with this highest institution of learning in Kenya? Are they politicians who are themselves disgruntled and are seeking therefore to make use of the students for their own ends? Who are these people who think they can sow dissension on such a scale and in such a vile manner and expect to get away with it?

We have no doubt that the authorities are doing their own homework in an attempt to find out, if they do not know already. And know we must. The country cannot permit such elements to run riot and create discord and division where none exist. When those who lead this nation are, in addition to being accused of rigging, further accused of having "forced unpopular rejects, weaklings and stooges on electorates," it is time to mount an all-out campaign to unearth the perpetrators of this lastardly calumny. No stone must be left unturned in an effort to bring them to book and make them answer for their crimes. For what they are saying and the malicious accusations they are making are tantamount to crimes against their leaders and indeed the country of which they are nationals.

The leaflet lists a whole lot of untenable demands made by these trouble-makers. "The demo was our constitutional right", they say. "... We oppose any expulsion or victimisation of any students. ... there is no justice. ... until by-elections are called in all constituencies where some people were barred. ... " Are Kenya and her leaders expected to swallow such bilge? The sooner these wisecracks are arrested the better it will be for the country and the students at the university, the vast majority of whom do not wish to waste precious energy and time — poking their noses where they have no cause to be. The Constitution guarantees freedom of expression and of speech, but even freedoms have limits.

Pamphlet Authors Breaking Law

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 18 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text] When university of Nairobi students were sent home for their "Christmas vacation" after demonstrating in Nairobi's streets demanding that ex-KPU leaders be allowed to stand for election even after they had filed a case in a court of law against the party's Secretary-General, many people including this writer, sympathised with those students who found themselves victims of circumstance and suffered for what they did not do.

These were the students who had to go back home even though they did not take part in the demonstration and, if they did, never knew who the organisers were and why the demonstration took place at all.

After the students were sent home a debate was started by members of the public, and I admit participating in it, about the role the university students are supposed to play in our country's political, economic, social and cultural development.

At the time, I suggested that plans to start a Kanu branch at the campus should be revived so that Kanu leaders at the University can be identified as well as be involved in all the machinery of publicising the party, as well as formulating policies which will enhance national unity both on and outside the campus.

I still think that these steps need to be taken if the university students are to be truly involved in the whole process of implementing Kanu policies of nation-building.

Somehow the party must be taken to the university students who, for all practical purposes, are adults and should be fully involved in anything the rest of the wananchi are doing.

I am particularly concerned about involving the university students in what the ruling party is doing because it seems that someone is taking advantage of organising the students against the Government when party leaders are still making up their minds about whether or not to introduce Kanu on the campus.

When I say that someone is organising the university students against the Government I know what I am talking about. It was only last week that leaflets were scattered all over the campus urging the students to wage war on the Government. The authors of the leaflets were not courageous enough to sign their names but they had good reason for doing that. This is mainly because the language used in the leaflets was vulgar, the purpose obviously subversive and the contents seditious. If the authors of the

the leaflets were courageous enough to identify themselves as people who are dissatisfied with the NYAYO Government, they would have been lynched by wananchi themselves.

As it is, the bulk of the students have decided to ignore the contents of the document and treat it with the contempt it deserves. It can only be hoped that in future when someone tells them to take to the streets to demonstrate against the Government they will take the trouble to investigate the real organisers of such a demonstration before they walk out of the campus.

Discussing at length the content of the leaflet distributed on the campus may be dangerous for reasons I have explained above but if I can make an attempt without breaking the law this is what the leaflet is trying to do

(a) To ridicule the recent Nyayo elections and suggest that they were rigged; (b) to insult in a most unbecoming manner the name and office of the President of this Republic; (c) to insult the name and office of the Attorney-General of this Republic; (d) to incite the university students to resort to lawlessness; (e) to make fun of the slogan "Nyayo"; (f) to insult and make fun of the name of the late Mzee Kenyatta and his Government; and (g) to insult and make fun of the Judiciary of this country.

The authors of the pamphlet are breaking the law. And the people they are presuming to fight for are politicians who were barred from taking part in the general elections for reasons which were made public by the party and the former literature professor at the university, Mr. Ngugi wa Thiong'o, whom the leaflet says should be brought back, presumably to the campus "unconditionally."

The people of this nation, university students, included, know very well that the recent elections were amongst the fairest in this country's political history. If any candidate who lost believes he did so because of irregularities, the law explains clearly what steps should be taken to see that justice is done. All Kenyans know that they elected the President to office and anyone insulting his name or office is in fact insulting the entire nation and the people of this country.

All Kenyans know the part played by the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, to save this country from potential chaos; therefore, insulting his office or making fun of his person is as stupid as it is contemptuous. University students should know that whoever tries to incite them to take the law into their own hands is neither a patriot nor a nationalist.

The NYAYO philosophy is so popular that making fun of it is offending the entire nation. Mzee Kenyatta went down in history as one of Black Africa's, if not the world's, most respected statesman and making fun of him, is only proving how foolish and naive the authors of the leaflets are and, finally, making fun of our Judiciary is, to say the least an offence.

Needless to say, students at the University of Nairobi are supposed to be mature enough to know all this, but I want to suggest two things to our leaders: Why don't they establish a Kanu office on the campus and involve the students in nation-building activities? Why is the plan for university students to do national service to learn the importance of nation-building not being implemented; it will prevent them from being used by those who are power-hungry and not courageous enough to face the people? Why?

Vice President Blasts Distributors

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Nov 79 p 1

[Excerpt] Vice-President Mwai Kibaki yesterday blasted disgruntled elements responsible for the distribution of seditious leaflets at the University of Nairobi.

Mr. Kibaki made it clear that Kenya was an open society where the Government was freely elected by the citizens.

"The era of underground literature was buried with the attainment of independence", the Vice-President told wananchi outside the Nyeri DC's office after the four Nyeri parliamentary election winners had presented their nomination papers.

Content of Second Leaflet

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Nov 79 pp 1, 28

[Text] **LEAFLETS calling on the Nairobi University students to boycott lectures from yesterday were found scattered on the main campus early yesterday morning.**

But the students ignored the call and lectures continued normally throughout the day.

The leaflet headed "The Action Group Delegates Emergency Conference (14.11.79) Resolutions" was the second anonymous leaflet to be dropped on the campus this week.

The first one found scattered in the main campus on Tuesday morning was a document containing abusive statements about top Kenya

leaders, alleging that the recent general elections were rigged. It incited students to engage in a "relentless war".

Yesterday's leaflet contained five resolutions which included threats to students who would refuse to join in the boycott, that they would be dealt with more mercilessly than by the police.

A message introducing the resolutions said: "Following intelligence reports that the authorities are delaying BOOM on the basis that the students are only awaiting its receipt, and will therefore stage a boycott, the Action Group Delegates' Emergency Conference has resolved that there will definitely be a boycott of lectures as of Friday, October 16, (an error which is supposed to read November 16) 1979, not only as an expression of SOLIDARITY with our wrongful expelled leaders, but also as a demand that they be immediately reinstated."

The leaflet stated that the boycott "will continue

indefinitely until we get a distinct and positive response from the powers that be".

The second resolution attributed to "The Action Group" stated that "any renegade who decides to go for lectures (and here a special warning is sounded to Chiromo students) should expect nothing but utmost ~~nothingness~~".

Such students were warned that they would be dealt with "more mercilessly than the police (should the latter choose to intervene)".

The third resolution as contained in the leaflet said that "we stand firm by the spirit of our demands that led to the closure of the university early last month".

The "Action Group" in their fourth resolution stated that "ground-to-ground missiles" would be "liberally" used against the enemy (the police) in the event of their interference.

The leaflet called for "Long live student power; Long live student solidarity!"; and indicated: "This is but only part of the struggle!"

KENYAN-YEMINI AIRLINES AGREEMENT SIGNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

KENYA Airways and Yemen Airlines, last week signed a commercial agreement which called for close relationship by the two airlines in the carriage of passengers and cargo between the two nations.

This agreement followed the successful completion of bilateral air service agreement between the Kenya Government and the Yemen Arab Republic in the recent past.

Under the agreement, Kenya Airways and Yemen Airlines will act as general sales agents in each other's country and will assist one another in all commercial activities including such

matters as ground handling and engineering services.

Yemen Airlines are expected to commence flights in Nairobi early in December, using a Boeing 707 aircraft. Under the current plans, Kenya Airways will not operate reciprocal flights, at least for some time to come.

Participants in the negotiations for the agreement were Mr. Osman Murgian of Murgian & Sons Ltd., Nairobi; Mr. Asafa Ambaye, Yemen Airways Corporate Planning Manager; Mr. Jack Othola, Kenya Airways Corporate Planning Manager and Mr. Mohamed Saleh Abdu, Yemen Airlines Sales Manager.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO LOWER FOOD PRICES, STAMP OUT BLACKMARKET

Nairobi BARAZA in Swahili 22 Nov 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Talks: This Blackmarket Must Be Stamped Out!"]

[Text] Since government indicated that the prices of some goods would increase, the concealment of goods and blackmarket selling occurred. This situation began slowly but later from the end of the week to the first of this week, important goods for the life of the citizens seem to have been lacking entirely in the shops.

Wheat flour, white and that known as Atta, have disappeared for many months. As a result of its disappearance, loaves of bread have been difficult to obtain. Things like mahamri, kaimati and other sweets also have been lacking and thus they are produced in small quantities and sold at high prices. If you ask why, you will be told that the flour to produce them was purchased on the blackmarket.

The price of a 1 kilogram loaf of white wheat flour has increased by 10 Shillings. In some districts, this flour which is usually carried uncovered in trucks is sold at these prices without any fear at all.

Because these things are usually done openly in the daytime, many people ask why the blackmarket has returned more strongly than in the past? Why are not the police taking any measures at all? Why is the government not taking any measures at all? And maize flour? This whole week flour has been lacking entirely in shops. On Tuesday evening, the new price of a bag of flour was announced. This price is an increase of 20 percent above the previous price.

Formerly the price of a 2 kilogram bag of maize flour in Nairobi was 3.20 Shillings. Now it is 3.80 Shillings. The lowest price for maize flour is 3.50 Shillings for a 2 kilogram bag in the city of Eldoret and the highest price is 4.65 Shillings for this bag in the city of Moyale.

In the city of Kisumu and in Nakuru this bag of maize flour is being sold at 3.60 Shillings. In the city of Mombasa the price is 3.95 Shillings per bag, but in Kilifi, Lamu, Tana River, the Kwale districts, the price will range from 4 Shillings and higher.

Although these new prices have been announced with the objective of influencing the farmers to expand the cultivation of maize, these increases are large in themselves or do not take into consideration the capability of the consumers of maize who live in the cities whose income has not yet been increased in this manner.

It is surprising that it was only in July last year that the government announced a decrease in the price of maize sold by the Maize Crop Board with the claim that that step was to adjust the price of maize flour in the country.

If this is not enough, this year, before the budgetary session of the National Assembly, the minister of agriculture announced that the price of foodstuffs would not be increased. Were these statements only political and used as a subterfuge for the sake of the general elections which were scheduled during the year?

It is our opinion that those goods which constitute the food of humble citizens should not be increased in this manner. The citizens must put food in their stomachs, and in many parts of our country maize flour and maize are the food of the humble. The prices of these goods should be reduced instead of being increased.

And meat now has begun to be scarce in shops and possibly will disappear entirely until the new prices of meat are announced. This also is another food of the humble citizens, and it has not been long since the price of meat was increased. Any large price increases at all will make the citizens unable again to purchase or eat their smoked meat which they like greatly. Even if increases must be put into effect, we should ask that they not exceed those of maize flour by 20 percent.

Our great government of the Nyayo [footsteps of President Moi] philosophy should take strong measures to fight the blackmarket, bribery and corruption. But we understand that corruption is still increasing because goods like rice are usually sold in the blackmarket and no official steps are being taken.

Regular second grade rice and even pishori rice is entirely unobtainable except on the blackmarket. The government has failed to take steps to make certain that the citizens are able to purchase rice on the open market instead of searching for them and purchasing them on the black market?

This year, when the price of pishori rice was increased, the government's announcement said that it is a violation to sell rice in measures consisting of cans and cups.

Why is rice still being sold in just the same way? Because the government does not have eyes to see? Now in Nairobi, the price inspectors arrive at

the open market on Ngara Road or the markets in Pumwani where rice is sold openly during the day in cup measures, whereas this rice is unobtainable in the regular shops. Where do these inspectors usually obtain it? Why has the government not taken any steps at all?

We ask the government to pay attention to the lamentations of the humble citizens, and take action to improve these matters which are harming the great citizens.

CSO: 4407

MAIZE, FLOUR, CATTLE PRICE INCREASED, FOOD SHORTAGES NOTED

Garissa District Food Shortage

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

AN acute shortage of foodstuff has hit Garissa District for the past week, and the situation is seemingly being worsened as floods now threaten the Garissa provincial headquarters' water supply.

A Garissa DO, speaking on the DC's behalf told the NATION yesterday that lorries sent out to Nairobi to fetch foodstuffs returned without any because floods had cut off the road link between Garissa and Kitui.

The DO, who declined to give his name, said foodstuffs, especially sugar, posho and rice, were in acute shortage. "Tea had just arrived. Heavy rains have rendered roads impassable and vehicles sent to Nairobi to deliver these goods have been held up by floods," he said.

The DO said the authorities were trying to channel the goods through Isiolo. "We have advised Nairobi about this," he noted.

The DO noted that River Tana, which has overflowed its banks, was threatening the town's water supply.

The floods in the vious parts of the district had cut off some divisions, which were in contact only through the air. Some of the runways were flooded.

Earlier in the day, the re-elected Tana River North MP

told the NATION that the Garissa store, run by the Government to supply traders in the area, had no foodstuffs in store, especially sugar, rice and posho.

Meanwhile, Isiolo town has been experiencing an acute shortage of some essential commodities.

Among the goods missing are sugar, wheat flour and rice. Sugar has been missing for the past three days, while rice and wheat flour have been missing for weeks. —ANA

Producer Price of Maize Raised

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Nov 79 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Producer price of maize has gone up from 65/- to 80/- per 90 kg. bag with immediate effect. Agriculture Minister, Jeremiah Nyagah announced in Nairobi yesterday.

According to the increase in producer prices, the Minister indicated that the consumers will have to dig deeper into their pockets as the details of wholesale and retail prices of bulk and packed sifted maize will be worked out by the price controller.

Mr. Nyagah said that the National Cereals Produce Board

ex-depot price will be raised to 110/10 per 90 kg. bag.

be 3.171/25 per tonne, and 3.290/55 in Nairobi.

Prices for other stations will be prepared and announced by the price controller within the next few days. Mr. Nyagah told a news conference.

Between 1975 and 1979, the Minister added, maize purchased by the former Maize and Produce Board declined by 56.6 per cent partly due to low harvests and also due to the decline of the board's share of the market.

Mr. Nyagah noted that the

situation had slightly improved as evidenced by the last two years' surplus.

He emphasised that it was the aim of the Government to increase the consumption of fertilizers especially among the small-holders, through national programmes.

Mr. Nyagah said that the total fertilizer required this season was about 170,000 tonnes. Out of this 97,900 tonnes would be imported by distributors and about 58,000 would come from various countries and would arrive by the end of this year.

Ensure More Equitable Supplies

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Government yesterday increased the producer price of maize, which forms the major part of the diet of many of our people. Though the consumers may eventually have to dig deeper into their pockets to buy their *posho*, the farmer who grows the maize so that there can be *ugali* on our tables will benefit and will be induced to grow more maize. Indeed, when he made the announcement, the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Nyagah, encouraged farmers to grow more maize by making use of the extension services which make new technology available to them and also by taking advantage of the higher producer price.

The new price will be well received by farmers though they will also have to pay more in future for fertilizer. One assured result of the higher producer price will be increased productivity, which in turn will ensure adequate supplies to the consumer.

But Kenyans do not live on maize alone. In these days of escalating prices more and more people are turning to alternatives like wheat and rice, but both items are in exceedingly short supply. The wheat shortage has hit Kenya so hard that it is becoming something of a feat to be able to walk into a shop or bakery and buy a loaf; one has to queue up, make frequent trips to the vendor — and often all this is in vain because supply does not keep pace with demand.

Wheat flour is changing hands in many Nairobi shops for 10/- a packet instead of the controlled price of slightly half that sum; it is a take-it-or-leave-it situation — and the consumer has no option but to pay, because he is not assured of being able to buy bread and is almost 100 per cent certain that there is no rice either.

This is a sorry state of affairs — and dangerous to boot — because when retailers who have a scarce commodity available for sale find they can double their profits with no problem at all the consumer is even more hard done by. There would appear to be an urgent need for the authorities to ensure a more

equitable supply to the consumer. We have said this before, but what is to prevent the authorities from announcing where supplies of wheat flour and rice can be purchased by the public at controlled prices? This will enable people to purchase their essential needs, cut down on hoarding and black-marketing, and make sure that what is available goes round in a fair manner.

It is an open secret that rice may not be offered for sale on the shelf, save in very rare cases; but that there is no dearth of supplies at blackmarket prices. Why should this be so? Why, when wheat flour supplies have to be carefully husbanded, are bakeries being allowed to produce in ample quantities high-priced, non-controlled items like fancy loaves, rolls and the like, when they have quite literally stopped making the humble white loaf which is the mainstay of many families' meals?

Some people have the ability to bake their own bread but can't get the flour. The bakeries can make bread but prefer to make cakes, for obvious reasons. As long as the shortages last there must be some direction from the top to those who, while they are in business for profit, are there also to serve the public.

Finally, the Government must give serious and urgent consideration to ways and means of stepping up wheat and rice production — and substantially. The nation is on the run, but wholesome food at reasonable prices is a vital ingredient of progress.

Wheat Flour Hoarders Fined

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Nov 79 p 11

[Text] Three shopkeepers have been fined a total of 15,000/- or a total of nine months' imprisonment in default for hoarding wheat flour.

They appeared before a Kitui resident magistrate E. M. Githinji.

The charge was that on November 9, the three were found in possession of wheat flour which they refused to sell to wananchi.

Prosecuting, Insp. Gumma said it was reported at a police station on that night that wheat flour was being unloaded in town and that some shopkeepers were selling it behind the counters.

Mr. Gumma said police constable Nderitu and Kimanzi went to the said shops. After identifying themselves, they searched the shops and found 90 bundles of wheat flour.

The magistrate ordered the flour to be confiscated and auctioned to the public at the district commissioner's office.

Shopkeepers Hoarding Flour

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 18 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] Some shopkeepers in Mombasa are hoarding maize flour in expectation of higher prices which they expect following recent maize price increases.

In most of the shops customers are turned away, being told there is no maize flour while in a few shops where there are supplies the stock is quickly cleared by customers.

One of the shopkeepers told Kenya News Agency reporter that he was not getting his usual supplies and cannot meet the demand of his customers.

Others blamed the shortage on milling firms, claiming that they were not getting enough supplies since the new prices for maize were announced.

It was also learnt that milling firms in Mombasa were conducting their normal operations and supplying the town with enough maize flour.

"I think the shopkeepers are hoarding to cash in on an increase in maize flour prices," said one official of a milling company.

Some wholesalers when contacted were found to be having stocks of maize flour while others did not.

A Mombasa resident blamed the shortage on scrupulous shopkeepers who, he said, were intending to enrich themselves at the cost of the wananchi.

"Such people should be refused licences if found out as they only have their own interests at heart," he added.

Another called on the Government to mount spot checks on the warehouses owned by shopkeepers and wholesalers to ensure that there was no hoarding of maize meal. He pointed out that if the trend was allowed to continue people will be subjected to a lot of suffering as maize flour was a staple diet for most of them.

The provincial trade officer Mr. R. O. Ogana, could not be reached for comment.

Mombasa Bread Shortage Worsens

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Nov 79 p 11

[Text] **THE bread scarcity in Mombasa worsened yesterday, forcing people to form long queues outside bakeries. Many housewives and children, who could not tolerate the queues, returned home empty handed.**

At some bakeries, queues of the people waiting for bread began as early as 5 a.m. when they had to brave heavy rain.

Interviewed during the NATION survey yesterday, housewives complained that they had not been able to get bread for the previous few days and this had caused their

children to go to school without breakfast.

Bakery officials blamed the scarcity on the shortage of wheat flour, saying that, if the situation did not improve within the next few days, they might be compelled to close down.

A spokesman for the Seifia Bakeries told the NATION that the millers had not been providing the bakeries with a sufficient supply of wheat flour, and claimed that the situation had been going on for the last six months. "The little stock that we had has now been completely exhausted and we are forced to buy the flour from Nairobi and Nakuru which cost us a lot of money," he said.

He explained that the shortage

became more critical recently when the local Unga depot stopped free supplies to bakeries.

In view of the low production of breads, the spokesman added, retailers were now unable to get their supplies "and this forces people to come to us directly to get their supply."

There are four major bakeries and six small bakeries in Mombasa, and most of them have echoed the same complaints.

During the same survey, it was discovered that some bakeries had stopped producing bread and were, instead, selling out rolls which were too costly for ordinary Mwananchi.

Shortage May Close Restaurants

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Nov 79 pp 1, 28

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Text]

MOST Nairobi restaurants where people eat rice and chapatis with their meals have threatened to close down because of an acute shortage of rice and wheat flour.

Some of the restaurants have already stopped serving meals during the lunch hour.

A day-long survey carried out in various Nairobi eating houses yesterday revealed that some had already put up notices saying "No Lunch". And only snacks were being served to customers in certain popular curry restaurants where rice and chapatis complement major dishes.

The survey further revealed that the little wheat flour there is available in the country is allegedly being sold through the back door.

All hoteliers interviewed claimed that they are forced to buy meat flour "through friends, because we have failed to get even one packet from the usual distributors".

Blaming the shortage of rice and wheat on smuggling, a spokesman for Hadhamut Hotel, River Road, said: "We are desperately in need of help from the Government. We know there is enough wheat flour in the country, but a lot of it is being sold through the back door."

"This is anti-Nyayo, and we want the Government to investigate this and save the hotel industry from collapse."

The spokesman said his hotel had been out of white flour for several days and he was preparing to introduce maize meal to replace chapati and rice on the menu.

A manager at Oriental Hotel, Muindi Mbingu Street, complained that the shortage had badly affected the reputation of the hotel.

"We have tried to get wheat flour and rice from our suppliers and have failed. The only alternative now is to hunt for friends in bakeries to sell to us at twice the normal price," he said.

A spokesman for Kibby's Hotel, Tuhman Street, said: "We have stopped serving rice and chapati because there is no rice and wheat flour in our stores."

He said the hotel had exhausted all means of getting any supplies "and we have even failed getting any through friends at the Wheat Board."

"These shortages have created a very bad impression for the hotel industry since Nairobi is an international city with all kinds of visitors," he added.

Sources at the Mercury Hotel, Tom Mboya Street, said it had become impossible to get rice, adding: "The few quantities we get through the black market cost

as a fortune."

Another hotelier confessed that he knew of places where wheat flour and rice were sold to friends "after being wrapped in different covers to conceal their identity."

"I do not understand why the Government machinery cannot stop this practice."

Four hotels on Moi Avenue where chapati and rice dominate the menu had by yesterday switched off their cookers.

A man who tried to sell some flour to the Mombasa River Road Hotel struck a bargain of 90/- for the 12-packets of white flour, but insisted he should deliver the flour only through the rear entrance.

The owner of the hotel refused and asked the man to deliver the commodity through the main entrance facing River Road.

The survey team, which

followed the negotiations, traced the man to a van parked in a secluded place 100 metres away. The van belonged to a bakery in Nairobi's Industrial Area. The man drove away.

Early in August, the National Irrigation Board introduced smaller rice packets so that the commodity could reach more people.

Launching the packets, Water Development Minister Gikonyo Kiaro said 50,000 families would get 2kg. of Basmati rice a week. It was previously distributed in 20 kg. packets and only about 6,000 families were able to get a packet a week, according to Government figures.

The situation, however, has continued to deteriorate and no rice can be found in any shop in major trading centres throughout the country.

Wheat Imports Reportedly Planned

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Nov 79 p 28

[Text]

●An official of the Wheat Board confirmed that there was a shortage of wheat flour. He said arrangements were being made to import 20,000 tons of wheat from Australia by mid-December.

Increase in Maize Flour Price

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 20 Nov 79 pp 1, 16

[Article by George Odiko]

[Text]

THE Government yesterday announced increases in the prices for maize flour, and consumers throughout the country will now pay more for the 2 kg. packet. The increases cover all brands of maizemeal.

In Nairobi alone, the price of a 2 kg. packet goes up by as much as 60 cents — from 3/20 to 3/80 — perhaps the highest hike in recent years in the price of this vital food commodity.

Wananchi in Nairobi were already by yesterday claiming that within Mathare Valley, for instance, traders were already charging as much as 4/50 per packet of maize flour — 1/30 above the new prices.

The new price announcement is contained in a *Gazette Supplement* No. 78, dated November 16.

The new prices range from the lowest of 3/50 for the 2 kg. packet in Eldoret town to the highest 4/65 in Moyale.

The prices have one general feature, of being lower in the maize producing districts, such as Kinumu, where consumers pay 3/400 per 2 kg. packet.

Other districts where the prices are slightly lower or higher than that paid in Nairobi, but below 4/- per 2 kg. packet, are Elgeyo-Markwet, Nandi District, Kapsohet town, Kiuri, Siraya, South Nyanza, Busia, Bungoma, Uasin

Gisshu, Kakamega, Haringo, Laikipia and Kiambu.

People in many other districts will pay prices ranging between 3/55 and anything below 4/-.

In Mombasa, the price will be 3/55 throughout the district, but in places like Kilifi, Lamu, Tana River, Taita-Taveta and Kwale, the prices range from 4/- and above.

The statement also announced prices for the 1 kg. maize meal packet which now costs between 1/50 in Eldoret town and 2/10 in Moyale.

In Nairobi, the 1 kg. packet costs 1/70; Mombasa 1/75; Embu 1/70; Kakamega and Kericho 1/60 each; Kisumu, Uasin Gishu, and Nakuru town 1/55.

The prices including the cost of the paper bag, will now be 1/55 in Nairobi; 1/70 in Mombasa. The prices in this category will be between 1/55 in Trans Nzoia and 1/55 in Moyale town.

The prices have gone up, apparently, following the recent Government announcement

ment reduced the price of maize sold by the then Maize and Produce Board stores throughout the country in a move to stabilise maize meal prices.

The reduction in maize meal prices was welcomed warmly and soon after that there was a boom in maize production. Wananchi said the price was reasonable.

Last year before the budget, Agriculture Minister, Jeremiah Nyagah, announced that the prices of staple commodities would not go up and indeed most food commodities did not go up at budget time.

During the Nairobi International Show in September, Mr. Nyagah banned the export of all food commodities, particularly maize and such other staple foods, without proper authority from himself or his fully authorised officers.

The public suspected that this move was a warning that the country was probably facing a maize shortage.

But Mr. Nyagah refuted all claims of this nature, saying that there was plenty of maize and that all the Government was doing was to stamp out the uncontrolled export of food products.

Union

Leaders of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, at the same Nairobi Show, lamented problems of reduced maize production due to the refusal by the Government to give the Guaranteed Minimum Returns (GMR scheme).

But this claim again was dismissed by Mr. Nyagah who said that maize production in Kenya did not depend only on large scale farmers but also on small scale farmers.

In recent months the country has been facing severe wheat flour and rice shortage, and now, there is a threat of a meat shortage while farmers wait for the expected price rise.

Nairobi residents yesterday complained that it was wrong for the authorities to alert the public of any planned price increases.

This the people said, only made traders to hoard commodities. They said the government should announce the increases within 24 hours, not at the time it announces that it would put up the price.

The shortage of wheat flour, meat, bread and milk has reached alarming proportions in Thika town and the 2kg wheat flour packet is now selling at 10/- on the black market.

Consumers blame traders for hoarding wheat flour in expectation of higher prices. They say they are also forced to buy the wheat flour with other items.

But traders and wholesalers claim they do not receive enough supplies from the dealers.

The director of Thika Broadway Bakery, Mr. C.F. Shah, said he could only bake 20,000 loaves of bread per day instead of the normal supply of 60,000 loaves.

He said he had now stopped his supply to Nyeri, Meru, Embu, Nairobi and some parts of Kiambu and Murang'a districts.

Shops

raising the prices of maize from 65/- to 80/- per 90 kilo bag.

Soon after the earlier announcement, maize flour went missing in shops, as shop owners hoarded it, expecting obvious increases in flour prices.

But the increases came as a surprise to many consumers, who wondered what exactly had happened because only recently there were complaints that maize was rotting due to over production.

In July last year the Govern-

Minister on Price Increase

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Nov 79 p 23

[Excerpt] THE Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah, has assured wananchi that the Government will not import any maize because there is already enough maize in the stores.

• Mr. Nyagah was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival from Rome, where he attended the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) conference.

He said the recent maize price increases have only put the prices where they were before a price reduction was announced by the Government last year.

Last year, the Minister said, maize price was reduced from 80/- to 62/- per bag.

On the current shortage of rice, Mr. Nyagah said, Kenya has never claimed to be self-sufficient in rice.

He said rice fields had not expanded

although there has been an increase in the number of rice consumers.

"We don't have enough rice for people to eat it as they want," he added.

He said Kenya was planning to start growing dry land rice which did not need flooded paddies. "When we have this the balance might be tilted," he pointed out.

Mr. Nyagah said he had delivered to the FAO conference the Kenya Government statement stressing the need to be self-sufficient and the need for rural development not only in agriculture but in all aspects of life.

He said he had emphasised on the need for the use of new farming technology, which would mean more inputs and better marketing facilities.

Mr. Nyagah said he held talks with the FAO director and put forward Kenya's request for wheat shipments through the FAO.

Garissa Butchers' Appeal

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 18 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] Butchers in Garissa have appealed to the Government to increase the controlled price of meat to alleviate the current acute shortage of meat in the district.

According to the Kenya News Agency, the need to increase the controlled price of meat in the area stems from the fact that prices of livestock have increased and it is difficult for butchers to buy them for slaughter.

It is understood cattle are selling at Sh. 600 each and goats for Sh. 200, much higher than in the past.

A prominent Garissa butcher said yesterday that most butchers have not been able to meet their fee expenses including rent and employee salaries.--KNA

Butcheries May Close

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Nov 79 pp 1, 28

[Text]

BUTCHERS are complaining that, ever since Vice-President Mwai Kibaki announced earlier this month that beef prices would rise, farmers have been withholding their cattle and demanding higher prices.

And many butchers warned yesterday that, since it was uneconomical to operate butcheries under such conditions, they might be forced to close down temporarily while awaiting the new prices to be effected.

The move by the farmers, according to many butchers, has already caused considerable beef shortages, particularly in Nairobi.

Yesterday, in Pangani, Eastleigh, and the estates in Eastlands, there was no sign of beef in butcheries.

Those butchers interviewed said that, when Mr. Kibaki

announced the Government's plan to increase beef prices, farmers were overjoyed and immediately created a strategy to withhold their cattle from slaughterhouses.

A spokesman at one of the worst hit butcheries in the Pangani area — Kenya Meat Supply — said that not only was his firm unable to meet the demand of other butcheries, but was failing also to supply hotels and other institutions which

normally placed orders.

A spokesman at the Ministry of Agriculture confirmed that the Ministry was aware of the problem. But he appealed to butchers to keep on with whatever amount of beef they were receiving at the moment.

He said the Ministry was working on new prices, but these were unlikely to be announced until after the formation of the new Government.

BRIEFS

MINEWORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA--Maseru--The earnings of Basotho mineworkers in South Africa averaged R25-million a month, the manager of the Employment Bureau of Africa, Mr Michael Hobson, said yesterday. Mr Hobson, whose organisation recruits labour for the gold mines, said that with the rising cost of living the Basotho still considered working in the mines an attractive career. Their remittances to relatives and family in Lesotho now constituted 42 percent of the country's gross national product. Mr Hobson said that at the time of Lesotho's independence 13 years ago, only 56 000 Basotho worked in South African mines. This year, for the first time, there were 100 000 workers, constituting 22 percent of the total labour force. The balance came from Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana, Swaziland and South Africa itself. A ninefold rise in wages for miners had increased the number of workers by nearly two-thirds in the past decade, Mr Hobson said. Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Nov 79 p 7]

CSO: 4420

A. B. TOLBERT ON 'RACIST' PROVISION

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 13 Nov 79 p 4

[Excerpt] President Tolbert's call for the repeal of the constitutional provision which prohibits non-blacks from becoming Liberian citizens exemplifies his forward-looking approach to issues in our interdependent world. A. Benedict Tolbert, chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee declared at a press conference in Camp Schiefflin camp after he had held discussions with officers of the First Infantry Battalion.

Chairman Tolbert explained that, that "racist" constitutional provision is incongruent with Liberia's commitment to eradicate all vestiges of racism from the African continent.

He noted that repealing the obnoxious law does not mean that any undesirable whiteman can become a Liberian citizen.

"The Liberian government like all enlightened governments the world over will lay down certain pre-requisite qualifications which would ensure that only those who will contribute to our national development effort would become citizens," he said.

He pointed out that such qualitative restrictions could make it obligatory for any non-black candidate for Liberian citizenship to invest a minimum of \$20,000 in the Liberian economy before he could qualify for Liberian citizenship.

"Furthermore, certain sectors of the economy could be reserved for Liberians and a further restriction could be imposed on the amount of land any non-black citizen can acquire," he said.

However, he stressed that these restrictions should not be written into the constitution.

He asked Liberians to impose absolute trust and confidence in the government's ability to protect their interests.

PUBLIC'S CRITICISM LEADS TO MINISTERIAL REORGANIZATION

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 6 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

THE Minister of Commerce Industry and Transportation Mr. John W.F. Sherman has instituted a number of administrative changes calculated at bringing forth a more functional, effective and forceful Commerce Ministry.

As an outgrowth of this re-organization, a number of Inspectors from the Price control Division, the Division of Standards and Domestic Trade Division of the Ministry services were relieved for unproductive and unsatisfactory performance of their responsibilities.

Disclosing this during a recent Senior Staff Meeting Mr. Sherman observed that the move was necessary because his Ministry has come under severe criticisms from the public who have charged it with gross incompetence and other irregularities, especially on the part of Price

Control Officers who seem not to be performing in the interest of the public.

Minister Sherman further pointed out that because of government's austerity measures and its attending budgetary constraints, the Ministry had to undertake a restructuring exercise in order to attain maximum efficiency and productivity from its employees.

Meanwhile the Minister has announced the appointment of new senior officers and experts that have recently been employed.

Those appointed were Messrs Peter Gbela as Acting Administrative Assistant; Ernest Barclay, Coordinator in the Minister's Office; Richard Brown, Senior Information Officer, James Greene, Economist and J. Yanquoi Zanga as Internal Auditor.

AIR LIBERIA AUDIT INVESTIGATION REVEALS IRREGULARITIES

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 6 Nov 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] A major shake-up is likely to occur within the management of Air Liberia if the President approves the report of a special audit investigation on Air Liberia which revealed several irregularities carried out by some top officials of the nation's airline.

The report of the audit investigation, conducted by the government General Auditing Office, is said to have been submitted to the Chief Executive by Commerce Minister John Sherman, who is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Air Liberia.

According to reports, the general manager of Air Liberia, Mr. Frank Hope who was appointed July 1, this year to that post, resigned on October 2 and left the country without his resignation being accepted by the Chairman of the Board.

According to the letter of appointment issued to him by his employer, he was to be paid an annual salary of \$57,500 free of income tax. He was paid the full salary of \$14,690.08 for August 6 and October 2, 1979, but what baffled the auditors was that Mr. Hope should have given one month's notice of his intention to resign or should have paid one month's salary in lieu of such notice in accordance with the contract he signed.

It is reported that this matter has to be pursued with British Caledonian Airways and one month's salary in lieu of notice be recovered. Mr. Hope's one month's salary was \$4,791.67.

In reviewing of payments of salary, the auditors found out that Mr. M. V. Sackor Sirleaf who was appointed Deputy General Manager effective April 26, 1979, had been paid full month salary for April 1979.

The Deputy General Manager's salary, it was revealed, has been the subject of protracted correspondence ever since his appointment. The former General Manager, Mr. L. J. Crosbie, by his letter dated April 30, 1979, recommended a salary ranging from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The Chairman of the Board, however,

informed the General Manager on May 22, 1979 that, in accordance with the guidelines set by the government for Public Corporations the Deputy General Manager would receive a salary of \$13,633 per annum, that is \$1,136.08 per month. The audit report revealed that action was not taken accordingly until the end of September 1979 when the final computation was made for the period April to September, 1979.

No Tax Deduction

The Deputy General Manager is reported to have been paid housing allowance of \$800 per month and general house maintenance allowance of \$200 per month during the period of April to September, 1979 without any tax being deducted.

These allowances were approved by the then general manager, Mr. Hope, deputy general manager Sirleaf himself, the general manager for operations and the general engineering manager. The auditors were therefore of the opinion that these four top officials have acted ultra-vires their power in authorizing guidelines quite contrary to the established guidelines set by the government for Public Corporation.

Mr. Turkson, a Ghanaian, national in the employ of Air Liberia, was also paid a housing allowance of \$2,000 per annum despite that there was no provision for this payment in his letter of appointment.

In another development, two payments totalled \$575.00 which were authorized by Deputy General Manager Sirleaf were made to Mr. S. Diwin Nimine for purchasing furnishings for Air Liberia Guest House. The auditors' inquiries revealed that the Corporation has no Guest House but it appeared that there was a proposal to convert one of the vacant houses leased by Air Liberia, the lease for which is expiring in January 1980, to be used as a Guest House.

"Although such a proposal is understandable we cannot condone the wisdom of the management to buy furnishings, provisions, liquor and perishable like vegetables and meat for a vacant house without any immediate prospect of occupation. In fact there has been no record of any occupation of this house up to the date of this report, October 10, 1979. These items were purchased on July 27 and 30, 1979." the auditor's report revealed.

The auditors considered this as wasteful expenditure and recommended that any loss arising from this expenditure must be recovered from Mr. Sirleaf and Mr. Nimine who were responsible for this expenditure.

Other irregularities revealed in the audit report also include management fees, commission and other costs paid to British Caledonian Airways, remuneration and other expenses of expatriate staff, delay in finalisation of accounts and lack of system for periodic reporting to top management.

In conclusion, the auditors were of the view that every effort should be made to assess to the present organizational set up of Air-Liberia, if necessary by appointment of an independent Commission of Inquiry, and that definite and constructive steps be taken to have an effective plan for the future of the nation's airline.

CSO: 4420 .

CHINESE MEDICAL SUPPORT STATISTICS

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] Here are some statistics on the activities of the second Chinese medical mission assigned to the Mahitsy Hospital and the Ambovombe Hospital for the period of October 1977 until September 1979: 627,301 consultations in the hospitals of Mahitsy and Ambovombe; 29,521 consultations during weekly trips to the rural areas every Thursday; 3,135 emergency cases; 1,766 very serious cases; 7,126 surgical operations in general medicine, in gynecology, and ENT; 15,050 hospitalizations; 2,269 patients x-rayed; 21,986 laboratory analyses for 6,508 patients.

But what does Dr Mu, the chief of this second mission, think after two years in Madagascar?

"I am happy to have been in charge of this second medical mission which was able to establish a strong bond of friendship with the Malagasy people. During our mission, we were able to obtain all facilities for accomplishing our task properly thanks to the concern of the Malagasy government. The Malagasy ministry of health was a big help to us. I must also emphasize that your own prime minister concerned himself with the conditions under which we were working. And we encountered this same concern for frank and friendly collaboration among the population. For example, at one time we were short of hospital linen at Vatomandry. The minister of health in person brought it to us! Another time, at Mahitsy, we had a water shortage due to the fact that a pump broke down. We then went to get water from the nearest spring in order not to interrupt hospital activities. The people immediately joined in with us to help us in this task. Even outside the hospital we were able to detect this spirit of aid and assistance on the part of the population. At one time I had a flat on the road at 2100. A Malagasy family stopped, offered to help me fix the flat, and suggested that they would take me to the hospital. For all of these reasons I must frankly say that the Malagasy people are really nice as far as I am concerned and that will always remain in my memory."

And were you just as satisfied in the professional field, doctor?

"Absolutely, during our stay here we were able closely to cooperate with our Malagasy colleagues and with them we strengthened cordial and even friendly bonds in the three hospital centers of Mahitsy, Vatomandry, and Ambovombe. Visits, treatments and operations were handled together. I must say that during our stay, thanks to the concern of the government, the support of the people, and the cooperation of our Malagasy colleagues, we were able correctly to accomplish our mission."

What "cases" did you find most striking during your mission, doctor? After all, two years is a long time for gathering new experiences, both scientific and human.

"I can tell you about one case we had in September 1978 at Ambovombe. This involved an intestinal invagination which was complicated by serious dehydration in a child. An emergency operation was necessary. But the Ambovombe Hospital did not have a blood bank. We were able to save the infant thanks to a transfusion made possible after our anesthetist had donated 150 cc of his own blood to that infant. He was the only donor in the same blood group and that is why we were able to perform the operation. Another time we also had to operate by the light of a flashlight! That was during an exploratory laparotomy on a patient who had been a victim of a highway accident five days earlier. His blood pressure had dropped to 8-6 and his hemoglobumine [sic; hemoglobin] count had dropped to 6 gr. The operation revealed a hemorrhage of the spleen. During the operation, there was a blackout in the Mahitsy electric power sector. All doctors quickly arrived in the operating room with flashlights to help us continue our work for another 45 minutes.

"We practiced Western medicine here and also Chinese medicine whose acupuncture has produced good results in polio, asthma, hemiplegia, etc. We above all obtained successes in the various forms of paralysis. Thanks to the frank collaboration we got from Malagasy doctors, we were able to learn much from them and they were able to study our methods.

"Our replacements have now arrived. Our stay has enabled us to appreciate the friendship existing between Chinese and Malagasy in the proper fashion. We have not seen our families for two years. But we are also 'malahelo' [sorry] to have to leave our Malagasy friends. Our departure is final but their friendship will remain in our hearts. Pass our greetings on to the Malagasy government and people. We also extend to them our best wishes so that they may have further success in their advance."

The team of Dr Mu left. The third Chinese medical mission, directed by Dr Wu is now in place. It will officially take over tomorrow. "We will try very hard to develop the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples even more," he told us yesterday. In any case, Dr Wu has a very good impression of his first Malagasy contact. "The moment we arrived,

we got a very warm reception from the Malagasy people and government. I want to take this opportunity to thank them and our first task will be to overcome the most important problem, the problem of language!" And Dr Wu laughed before saying: "We will learn Malagasy quickly together with our Malagasy colleagues so that we may better serve the Malagasy people during our mission."

And if one realizes the ease with which the Chinese learn foreign languages, then we can say that the team of Dr Wu will in a short time be able to speak and understand Malagasy as well as its predecessors.

5058

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

NEW CHINESE DOCTORS AT HOSPITAL

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] The third Chinese medical mission was officially installed at the Mahitsy Hospital yesterday. This was an opportunity for reviewing, on both sides, the close cooperation existing between the Chinese People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] [chairman] Ratsifehera Arsene, who represented the president of the republic in this ceremony, welcomed the new team in the name of the revolutionary government and then recalled that President Didier Ratsiraka, at that time minister of foreign affairs, was the architect of this fruitful cooperation whose foundations were laid in 1974. A year later, the first Chinese medical mission had arrived and the population since then has been appreciating the competence of its members, above all their kindness, as CSR Ratsifehera Arsene emphasized. This cooperation on the level of health was developed further. After Mahitsy and Ambovombe, Vatondry will in turn benefit from the knowledge of the Chinese doctors and a pharmaceutical products plant will soon be built at Antananarivo. It is a real pleasure for the Malagasy people, the CSR Ratsifehera said, to collaborate with the Chinese People's Republic, a nation which now has 30 years of revolutionary experience and which has the ambition by the end of the century to become a big socialist power.

But the rule of the system according to the charter of the socialist revolution is that this help enables us to help ourselves. One step was taken in that direction because hereafter we ourselves will furnish the medications necessary in these hospital establishments. This is why CSR Ratsifehera added, in addressing himself to the Chinese doctors: "You might perhaps have some difficulty in the beginning because you will have to use new medication. But you can count on the collaboration of the ministry of health and the Malagasy doctors who will work with you."

SEM [His Excellency] Gan Yetao, ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic, assured his listeners that this third team will work very hard to do

even better than the two preceding ones and he recalled that the three hospital centers (Mahitsy, Ambovombe, and Vatondry) are presently employing 84 Chinese doctors and are getting the benefit of free assistance in the form of 2,067 tons of medications and equipment in the name of internationalism.

Earlier, Mr Jaonah Rakotoarivelo, PRESICOMEX [Chairman, Executive Committee], of the Faritany of Antananarivo, in the name of the Faritany welcomed the new Chinese medical mission which will place its competence in our service, as the reflection of a common ideology. Then he addressed the appreciation of all those who received care and who recovered at Mahitsy to the team of Dr Ma.

Discussing this collaboration, Dr Rakotoarivelo then said that human and especially scientific knowledge has no territorial boundaries and that its worthy depositories have no borders. He then quite naturally mentioned the friendship and brotherhood between the Malagasy people and the Chinese people, between the Malagasy president and the Chinese president, constituting evidence of this collaboration between the two countries. Finally he added that this collaboration also made it possible to attain one goal of the 21 December 1975 charter--the right to health.

The chairman of the CP [People's Council] of the Firaiana of Mahitsy then welcomed the government officials among whom we also noted Dr Jean-Jacques Seraphin and Dr Radio Celestin, respectively, minister of health and minister of labor and civil service.

5058

CSO: 4400

MADAGASCAR

CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM ON FRIENDSHIP TRIP

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Nov 79 pp 1, 5

[Text] SEM [His Excellency] Gan Yetao, ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic, on Wednesday, 31 October, paid a courtesy visit to youth minister Koussay Said Ali who, for this occasion, was surrounded by his closest aides, including secretary-general Charles Ranavela, Mr Rajaonarivelo Solo, director of sports, Mr Ramalanjaona Fils, director of infrastructures, Mr Andrianasolo Nicholson, director of youth training, as well as other technicians from the ministry of youth. It was 1000 on the dot when the diplomat from the Chinese People's Republic arrived in the minister's quarters.

"Welcome, Your Excellency!" the youth minister said to his guest. The interview took place in the presence of members of the press. The ambassador from the RPC [Chinese People's Republic] declared that he was happy to be rendering this courtesy visit to the youth minister. "I have been here in the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] for two months now. I am well settled and I have become properly adjusted. Ever since my arrival, people have been expressing good will toward me. I am very much aware of these expressions of friendship and cooperation."

Minister Koussay Said Ali then expressed his profound appreciation to his guest before quickly briefing him on the major subdivisions of the youth ministry: The youth training division, the sports activities division, and the division of infrastructure, community affairs, and sports, together with the two training establishments, the ENEPS and the recently created National Youth School. Minister Koussay added that the Malagasy population, estimated at 8 millions, is made up of 60 percent young people. "Our department is concerned with the training of this youth, an urban youth and a rural youth. Efforts are currently being made with a view to training cadres, more particularly, those who will be in charge of organizing the rural youth. According to the Red Book, youth is one of the pillars of the revolution. The RDM government wants a conscious youth, capable of involving itself in the process of developing the country."

In small localities, youth promotion centers have been established in order to guide the young people and provide an incentive for them to engage in productive activities in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Concerning sports activities, the minister said that a good organization is currently being set up here. "This is a delicate operation because we are having trouble due to equipment and infrastructure shortages. Some of our installations are no longer meeting the requirements of our young people. Of course, we undertook efforts at reorganizing and even creating new infrastructures in the Faritany. But our resources are limited and we cannot come up with satisfactory solutions to our problem. This is why we must commend ourselves to our friends so that they may manifest comprehension of our situation and so that they may think in terms of stepping up cooperation."

In his response, the ambassador of the RPC called the attention of his conversational partners to the points of similarity between the RPC and Madagascar especially in regard to youth training. In the RPC, the young people are the promise of the future for a nation that has decided to embark upon the construction of socialism. "In the RPC, we are making a tremendous effort in terms of cadre training. We select the young people and the best among them are called upon to relieve the veterans of the revolution. We realize the importance of the role played by your ministerial department."

In the RPC, Chinese youth favorable respond to the appeal of the Chinese government and participate actively and loyally in bringing about a modern RPC, definitely geared toward advance technology.

"We detected very promising characteristics in a large number of elite youths. Prior to the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the RPC."

According to the ambassador of the RPC, cooperation between the RPC and the RDM will, very sincerely, be amplified and diversified. "I have the pleasure to announce to you that, in November, 1979, as part of the exchange program involving young people from my country and from your country, a soccer team will come to Madagascar for a friendly round of games. We are aware of your concern. The RPC is an immense country. The population figure is extremely high. Its national economy, sabotaged for a long time by the 'Gang of Four' is currently going into its restoration phase but it is still fragile so that it prevents us from following through on our dearest concerns.

"The resources of the RPC are immense but, considering the current potential, they are not fully exploited. Right now, our economic strength is still limited. But we have the good will and we are inclined to present your concerns to the governments of the RPC."

Before taking leave of his guests, minister Koussay Said Ali wished the ambassador of the RPC every success in his mission in the RDM.

5058

CS0: 4400

BRIEFS

MEAT PROCESSING PLANT--A contract to establish a new meat processing factory for SWA has been provisionally signed by representatives of Enok and three foreign concerns. Approval of the contract, as well as to the site for the factory, will be finalised at an Enok Board meeting scheduled for November 29. After this, building operations on the complex will start immediately. It is expected that building operations will take about 18 months to two years to complete and it is hoped to start exporting SWA meat by March 1982. The three foreign concerns--Enok's partners in the meat factory project--have formed a consortium which can handle one million tons of meat annually. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Nov 79 p 3]

SWAPO-D ORGANIZER KILLED--Police are investigating the death of a Swapo D organiser allegedly shot dead by a member of the homeguard in Owambo last week. This was confirmed this morning by Brigadier Dolf Gouws, Commissioner of Police for SWA. He said the matter had only come to his notice yesterday after he was approached by a newspaper. This was because it had not been entered in the daily crime book in Windhoek. The case was being investigated in Oshakati, he said. The dead man was Mr Lot Philippus, who worked for Swapo D as an organiser and driver. He was shot dead on Thursday last week. His funeral will take place tomorrow and is expected to be attended by a large number of Swapo D members as well as his family. According to a statement issued yesterday by Swapo D, at the time of the shooting, Mr Phillipus had been visiting a relative in Oluno, Ondangwa. He was approached by a member of the homeguard who asked for his identity documents which he produced. The homeguard was apparently not satisfied, according to the statement, and he told Mr Phillipus that he was taking him to the barracks. "When Mr Phillipus questioned this, the homeguard raised his rifle and shot him twice," the Swapo D statements said. According to Swapo D the incident "highlights the constant threat to the lives and security of Swapo Democrat organisers in the north, and is the climax to months of harassment and intimidation." In the statement, Swapo D said that in December last year the secretary for foreign affairs of the party was shot by a member of the homeguards receiving a minor head wound. "His assailants were charged with attempted murder but after 11 months the case had not yet come to trial," the statements said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Nov 79 p 3]

DEFENSE MINISTER ASSERTS NEED TO MAINTAIN DEFENSE BUDGET

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Nov 79 p 24

[Text] Minister of Defence, Professor Iya Abubakar will not like to see a reduction in our defence budget.

He said this was because we cannot run out from the fact that we need to be prepared and keep the Armed Forces equipped for any eventuality.

The minister was speaking to the New Nigerian at an interview in his office.

Professor Abubakar pointed out that with the country's dynamic foreign policy we must maintain an efficient defence system at all times.

'If Nigeria's defence budget allocation is compared to other countries that pursue similar foreign policy, it would be seen that the percentage of our defence budget is much lower,' the minister said.

He conceded that expenses in his ministry were bound to be higher during war periods than during the time of peace.

Defence allocation for the 1978/79 fiscal year was 597.8 million Naira while the allocation to the ministry for the current fiscal year is 602 million Naira.

Committing our Armed Forces outside to help liberate African territories still under white control, the minister said this would depend on bilateral or multilateral agreements that might be reached between our country and other friendly African states.

On the manpower needs in the Armed Forces, Professor Abubakar said there were certain areas where they were short of men.

This, he said, would have to be taken into account in considering an increase in intakes in military institutions in the country.

For now, the minister said the government needed to engage its mind in the establishment of training schools to cater for the various services.

'For example, there is the need to establish a naval school on the sea coast to afford naval personnel

practical exposure to their training needs,' he said.

He explained that there were no adequate facilities for the Navy and the Air Force at the Defence Academy, Kaduna.

The minister gave assurance that the ministry would try as much as possible to provide enough training facilities in the country in order to stop the training of military personnel abroad.

'Until we are able to assist our military institutions satisfactorily, we may continue to avail ourselves of the training facilities outside the country,' he pointed out.

Professor Abubakar said his ministry would give the completion of all military barracks still under construction high priority.

CSO: 4420

GNPP EXPELS FOUR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 79 pp 1, 8

[Article by Segun Famoriyo]

[Excerpt] THE Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) has expelled four members of its national executive committee. They are Nduka Eze, Chief Kola Balogun, Dr. B.U. Nzeribe and Mr. Taiwo Alakija.

The national executive committee found them guilty of anti-party activities, subversion and sabotage.

The decision to expel the four members holding key positions in the party was taken at the end of the meeting of the party held in Kaduna yesterday.

Giving reasons for the expulsion of the executive members, the national executive committee said it was convinced beyond any doubt as supported by facts made available to it, that the perpetrators of the latest action in the party wanted to secure ministerial appointments pro-

mised them by the NPN. It alleged that their action was against the interest of thousands of GNPP supporters who were being subjected to various forms of inhuman treatment by NPN and the agents in the states under NPN control.

The committee disclosed that there was concrete evidence that Mr. Nduka Eze, Chief Kola Balogun and Dr. B.U. Nzeribe had signed an agreement with the NPN for participation in government without any reference to the national executive committee or the national chairman, adding that such an agreement was calculated to undermine the leadership of the party.

The national executive committee said it felt embarrassed by the actions of Mr. Nduka Eze and Chief Kola Balogun

who in fact were the leading advocates of the alliance between the UPN and the party and having worked hard to commit the party to such an alliance, changed their original tone with a view to weakening and wrecking the foundation of the party.

It, therefore, remanded its national chairman, Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim, to proceed forthwith with the formal ratification of the alliance between the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) and the GNPP.

The meeting also resolved to support the stand of the People's Redemption Party (PRP) for the formation of a national government in which no party should be left out.

On the question of participation in the Federal Government of the NPN, the meeting said it

PAPER CRITICIZES EGYPT'S FOREIGN POLICY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ONLY very compelling reasons could have sent Egypt's Foreign Minister, Mr. Boutros Ghali on his current tour of 13 African countries. That Egypt has now realised the folly of her blackout on African countries during the negotiations that led to the Camp David Accord is one of those reasons. While President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977 baffled the Arabs, African states gasped for breath.

To some, it was not clear why Sadat should visit a country with which all but four African countries had severed diplomatic relations. Was President Sadat's Initiative a greenlight to re-esta-

blish relations with Israel? The questions arising from the surprise element in Sadat's policies were not answered to the satisfaction of African states. This was obvious from the debate on the Middle East at the July summit of the Organisation of African Unity in Monrovia.

The feeling that ties with Israel should be renewed was matched by the zealous efforts of the radical states to have the OAU deliver an unequivocal censure on Egypt. In the end, neither side prevailed. The lesson learnt from the summit is the second reason why Mr. Ghali is on this fleeting tour. Afro Arab co-operation cannot be enhanced by presum-

ptuous and condescending policies on the part of Arab states. But there is a more disturbing element in Egypt's African Policy; that is, her support for Morocco's expansionist adventures in Western Sahara and for Somalia's irredentist claims on Ethiopia's Ogaden province. This policy, and the even more vexatious idea of Egypt as an American surrogate watching over imperialist interests in Africa deserves condemnation. The fact that his country's policies are diametrically opposed to our strategic interests should be driven home to Mr. Ghali in his talks with Federal Government officials.

SHAGARI ESTABLISHES REVENUE ALLOCATION COMMISSION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Nov 79 pp 1, 10

[Article by Biola Ajonl]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Shahu Shagari has set up a six-man Revenue Allocation Commission for the country.

The commission is to examine the present allocation formulae which is based on the report of Aboyade Technical Committee on Revenue Allocation and make new recommendations.

A Cabinet Office statement said in Lagos yesterday that an economist, Dr. Pius Okigbo is chairman of the commission.

Other members are Alhaji Ahmed Talib, Alhaji Balaram Ismaila, Dr. Dotun Phillips, Alhaji Mohammed Bello and Dr. W. Usanga.

They are expected to examine the present formula for revenue allocation having regard to such factors as the national interest, derivation, population, even development, equitable distribution and equality of states.

Their terms of reference specify that they will examine the present formula in the light of the discussions on the subject in the Constituent Assembly, the representations of the federal, state and local government, and the discussions on the issue by other interested parties.

Their examination of the present formula should also be in the light of the need to ensure that each tier of government had adequate revenue to enable it to discharge its functions as laid down in the constitution.

The Cabinet Office said the commission's terms of reference required that after its examination

of the existing formula and based on its findings, it shall recommend new proposals considered necessary for revenue allocation among the federal, state and local governments.

The commission is expected to offer broad guidelines on the distribution of revenue among local governments within the states, and make any other recommendations on any related matter as may be found necessary.

The commission is to submit its report and recommendations to the president on March 31, next year, the Cabinet Office said.

The statement also noted that in accepting the existing revenue allocation formula, the previous administration said that it was not only complex to operate but was also dependent on the availability of data for its successful operation.

It said the military administration nevertheless decided to give the formula a trial.

The Aboyade committee had recommended that all federally collected revenue except personal income tax from the Armed Forces,

External Affairs officers and the Federal Capital Territory be consolidated into one account.

It said the consolidated account should be shared among the federal, states and local governments.

It added that it should be shared in the proportion of Federal Government, 57 per cent, States Joint Account 30 per cent, Local Governments Fund 10 per cent and special grants account, three per cent.

The Federal Government accepted the principle of consolidating all federally collected revenue.

It decided however that the account should be shared as follows: Federal Government, 60 per cent, States Joint Account, 30 per cent, Local Government Funds, 10 per cent.

Based on the Aboyade Report, the military administration also decided that the critical criteria for allocation of funds among the states from the States Joint Account and the weighting assigned to each criterion are as follows: Equality of Access to Development Opportuni-

lies 0.27, National Minimum Standards for National Integration, 0.28, Absorptive Capacity 0.20, Independent Revenue and Maximum Tax Efforts 0.12 and Fiscal Efficiency 0.13.

To avoid possible disruptive effects on the balance of individual states, the then government decided to implement it in stages.

For the current fiscal year the formula was applied to incremental revenue over and above the 1978/79 figure.

In 'its statement yesterday,' the Cabinet Office said the reservations of the previous administration of the existing formula was shared by the states, local government and the Constituent Assembly which rejected the formula.

Thus, it added the present government in responding to popular demand promised to examine the issue if it came to power.

A correspondent write : The Chairman of the new committee on revenue allocation, Dr Pius Okigbo, and most of the members are not newcomers to the work of the committee. It will be recalled that Dr Okigbo, a one time economic adviser to the Tafa Balewa Government, led the battle for the rejection of the report of the Aboyade Technical Committee by

the Constituent Assembly. Dr Okigbo was a special member of the Assembly, being a chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee's sub-Committee on the Economy. Alhaji Ahmed Talib had a successful career as Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance in the former Northern Nigeria Government and served on the Dina Commission on Revenue Allocation in 1968. Professor Dotun Philips teaches economics in the University of Ibadan and has written several papers on problems of revenue allocation.

The Constituent Assembly passed a motion taking note of the Aboyade Report, even though the Assembly adopted some of the salient recommendations of the report. Members of the Assembly were particularly critical of the report because they considered it too technical and considered the new criteria introduced by Aboyade as unrealistic.

The committee's argument that traditional criteria such as population, derivation and equality of status of states should be discounted was not accepted by members of the Constituent Assembly. Some of the members accused the authors of the Aboyade Report of intellectual arrogance and political insensitivity.

In the course of his speech before the Constituent Assembly during the debate on Aboyade Report, on 30th May, 1978 Dr. Okigbo said among other things: "Our view of the reasonableness of any allocation between the federation and the states must rest ultimately on our view of the type of federation we want for Nigeria. Should it be a very tight federation much like what we have had under military rule which runs dangerously close to a unitary system or should it be a federation of relatively autonomous states, that is, autonomous in the areas specified by the constitution.

"In this assembly, we have already indicated our preference. We have given the state sufficient powers to run their own governments and sufficient independence to tackle the problems of the country at the grassroots, subject to the fundamental objectives and the particular provisions of this constitution. Their autonomous political status is guaranteed particularly by the legislative powers we have already approved. What remains is to give each tier sufficient financial resources to wield effectively the political power that we have already assigned to it".

NIGERIA

PREDICTED HIGHER REVENUES PROMPT BUDGET CHANGES

Supplementary Budget

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Nov 79 pp 1, 32

[Text] Estimates of Federally collected revenue for this financial year has increased by N3.004 billion, and this has necessitated the preparation of a supplementary budget.

A statement signed by the former commissioner for Finance Major-General James J. Oluleye before the military handed over power, said that out of the additional revenue, the Federal Government will retain N2.1 billion while the remaining N904 million will be transferred into the States Joint Account.

The sharing of this revenue deviated drastically from the recommendations of the Aboyade Panel on revenue allocation. On which appropriation of incremental revenue has been based in April.

The Federal Governments share of this additional revenue amounts to 69.9 percent while the states Joint Account got 30.1 per cent instead of 30.0 per cent.

the share of the local governments fund which should have been 10 percent has apparently been appropriated by the Federal Government, which has no intention of passing it on, since, according to General Oluleye's statement, the Federal recurrent and capital expenditures were also immediately increased by N2.1 billion.

The sharing of the amount of the states Joint Account between the states (See page 32) also did not follow the formula used in April, although it is not clear what criteria has been used.

With the additional revenue, total federally collected revenue in the 1979/80 financial year is now N11.809 billion, representing an increase of N4.994 billion or 73.3 per cent on the previous year.

Out of this total the Federal Government has retained N8.371 billion or 70.9 percent. The states have got N3.138 billion or 26.6 per cent, while the local Government Fund has got N0.30 billion or 2.5 per cent.

Although the Federal Governments revenue has increased significantly, the government has increased its expenditure estimates by the same amount, leaving its budget deficit unchanged at N3.239 billion.

This deficit is made up of N1 billion in internal borrowing; N1.12 billion in external loans which have already been negotiated in the form of project finance and trade credits, and N1.119 billion in anticipated underspending.

Allocations to States

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

SUPPLEMENTARY STATUTORY ALLOCATIONS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS: 1979/80

STATES	SUPPLEMENTARY STATUTORY APPROPRIATIONS 1979/80
ANAMBRA	37,329,046.30
BAUCHI	60,286,861.70
BENDEL	46,457,941.40
BENUE	67,879,210.10
BORNO	43,746,388.40
CROSS RIVER	47,542,562.60
GONGOLA	56,400,302.40
IMO	41,938,686.40
KADUNA	39,136,748.30
KANO	49,531,034.80
KWARA	41,486,766.90
LAGOS	51,157,966.60
NIGER	53,959,904.70
OGUN	40,763,680.10
ONDO	40,040,599.30
OYO	43,746,388.40
PLATEAU	48,265,643.40
RIVERS	47,723,332.80
SOKOTO	46,457,941.40
TOTAL	903,851,000.00

*Source: Federal Government

'BUSINESS TIMES' Comment

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Nov 79 p 3

[Editorial: "Revenue and Expenditure"]

[Text] When last April, the Federal Government imposed restrictions on its expenditures, particularly recurrent expenditure, one had hoped that the unusual modesty in spending plans was motivated by a desire to bring better rationalisation into Nigeria's public finance, rather than necessitated by a decline in revenue expectations.

Then Federal Commissioner for Finance, Major-General James J. Oluleye, strengthened this hope when he said at the time that the small increase in the recurrent expenditure "once again demonstrates our determination to exercise a strict control on disbursements in spite of the added costs arising from a return to civil administration."

It now turns out that one was wrong. Six months after the National Budget, Federal revenue has been revised upwards as a result of the higher prices of Nigeria's crude oil, and the higher level of production. At the same time, expenditure has been increased to completely take account of the increase in revenue, suggesting that all the talk of greater financial prudence and stricter control of disbursement arose only because the money was not there at the time.

We are aware that government spending cuts have meant a lot of hardship to a lot of people. Many businesses have collapsed since April, and the proprietors blame their collapse on government spending cuts. Most other business organisations report lower profits and almost all blame the decline on government spending cuts, and call for a change in policy.

We are also aware that a large proportion of the appropriations for this year were actually spent in settling outstanding debts rather than in new programmes.

Never-the-less, we think it most unfortunate that six months after its largely sensible budget, the last administration committed the entire increase in revenue to new expenditure programmes, and that it did so only a few days before handing over government to President Shagari.

We do not know whether President Shagari's Administration was consulted and acquiesced to the spending plans, but we do think that earlier restraint on spending has produced such beneficial results that it should not be relaxed in a hurry.

Before the spending cuts, government spending, by general agreement, provided the fuel for an overheated economy. The national resource was dissipated on unproductive programmes, partly because bureaucrats had so much to spend and no idea how to spend it gainfully.

In the "boom" or confusion that resulted, many businesses that could not define their reason for existing, parasited on the economy, while contributing nothing to the national wealth.

Since the cuts, Nigerians in both the private and public sectors have had to think before spending. The greater efficiency in the use of funds that has obviously since resulted, in many people's judgment, is the best thing that has happened to this economy since 1974. And it should not be done away with too lightly.

While we agree that greater government revenue as well as the needs of the economy call for an upward review of government spending, we think this should be done very carefully, after a detailed review of the state of the economy, and by the government that currently bears responsibility for management of the economy.

But surely, we do not think that the economy as it is now needs the N2.1 billion increase in public spending which the military has passed on to the President.

CSO: 4420

BENUE REQUESTS FEDERAL LOAN TO SETTLE DEBT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Nov 79 p 20

[Text]

THE Benue State Government has applied for a loan of \$1 million Naira from the Federal Government in order to help it settle part of its 117 million Naira inherited debt.

Announcing this to newsmen at a press conference in his office in Makurdi, the state capital, yesterday, the state Commissioner for Finance, Mr Athanasius Angereke, said that it had become increasingly necessary to obtain loan in order to clear the back log of the debt which was capable of hindering the economic development of the state.

Mr Angereke disclosed that since the inception of the present administration, the Federal Government had given the state sum of 10 million Naira as subvention and was still expecting another 10 million Naira before the end of this month for state services.

The Commissioner explained that a \$7 million Naira supplementary statutory allocation made to the state by the Federal Government was yet to be received but gave the assurance that before the end of December this year, about 53 million Naira which was expected to be the first instalment, would be received.

Mr Angereke analysed the functions of his ministry and explained that the public tended to misunderstand all the difficulties encountered in harmonizing all the

state accounts and payment of all vouchers for services rendered to the government and its functionaries. He revealed that a substantial amount of money was set aside by the government for the settlement of some of the inherited debts to some contractors.

He gave the figure of the debt settled so far as 1.5 million Naira.

Mr Angereke then assured all contractors who were being owed by the government that they would soon smile at the administration's willingness to liquidate substantially the debt owed them immediately the Federal Government came to the rescue of the state with the loan being sought.

Speaking on the proposed State Investment Bank, the commissioner announced that the state Ministry of Justice was presently processing the necessary documents needed for the establishment of the bank.

On the proposed state supplementary budget, the commissioner explained to the enquiring newsmen that the state Executive Council had finished its job on the estimate and gave the assurance that it would be made public before the end of this week.

Mr Angereke commended the Federal Government for all the help it had rendered the state so far but expressed the hope that such help could be intensified in order to save the state from its dwindling economy.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS FOR HALF-YEAR REPORTED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 Nov 79 pp 1, 32

[Text] Nigeria had a balance of payments surplus estimated at N587.7 million in the first six months of this year, the Central Bank has said in a report it prepared on the state of economy.

According to the estimates, which the bank says are provisional, the value of exports was N4933.4 million, while imports totalled N4008.5 million giving a trade surplus of N924.9 million.

But with deficits of N761.0 million in the services account and N108.7 million in unrequited transfers account, the current account position was a surplus of only N55.2 million.

A new inflow of N561.0 million in the capital account made the balance on current and capital accounts N616.2 million, while the balancing item of minus N28.5 million reduced the overall balance to N587.7 million.

The estimated surplus in the first half of the year represents a substantial recovery for Nigeria's balance of payments position, which had deteriorated into deficits since 1976. Last year's deficit was a huge N1382.4 million, representing a 200 per cent increase on the previous year.

The improvement this year was almost entirely due to the increase in export earnings arising from the much higher prices for crude oil and the record levels of export during the review period.

Payments for imports during the period, hardly reflected the drastic restrictions which had been instituted in April nor the impact of the comprehensive imports supervision scheme. At N4008.5 million imports were more than the average for the two halves of 1978.

However, the level of imports is reported elsewhere to have decreased substantially since June, while export earnings have continued to increase

The probability therefore, is that the country would end the year with a much higher surplus than indicated by the half-year figure, especially since any changes in the import policy made now may be too late to affect the calendar year figures.

ABUJA RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REVIEWS PROGRESS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Nov 79 p 19

["Brief progress report" by A. S. Mohammed, chairman Abuja Resettlement Committee]

[Excerpt]

THE Abuja Resettlement Committee was formed in 1976 following the declaration of the south-eastern portion of Niger State and its vicinity of Kwara and Plateau States as the New Capital Territory for the country. The committee was charged with the responsibility of undertaking all necessary preparations for the resettlement of all the inhabitants of Niger State origin in the demarcated area. A task force was hurriedly formed and it moved to Suleja in December, 1977.

The immediate aim of the task force was to build a road network of 200 kilometres, to clear some 1000 hectares of land to site new settlements, to erect transit shelters or starter homes for new settlers since distance between their old and new homes is between 40 and 50 kilometres, to clear farm-lands and build bridges to link new settlements and farm-lands.

The exercise was to resettle some 80,000 people within twelve to twenty-four months. This would have made the remaining area of the Suleja Emirate as densely populated as present day Lagos. Even now that only 11,000 people will be resettled, the area will be the most densely populated rural area in Niger State and possibly in the entire country. The change of policy only came in the early part of this year.

With the change of policy only two large settlements of New Wuse and New Jiwa have been the pre-occupation of the task force. The resettlement committee decided to group together numerous villages and hamlets in order to facilitate the provision of basic amenities and forge unity among scattered communities. But as a big village, New Wuse is within limits and further developments are aimed at establishing three satellite villages towards the

Kaduna State boundary.

As at now, some 600 shelters have been built, only 90 kilometres of road had been completed before the change of policy, some 200 hectares of farm-land had been cleared, some wells are under construction and will be ready for use by the end of the year. In addition, a vital bridge to link a new settlement and farm-land is to be built across River Tapa. Also 22 classrooms have been completed and ready for use.

These facilities we hope will be adequate to resettle some people from the central area so as to make room for the Accelerated District Construction Programme. We also hope that soon the compensation computation will be finalised so that the pioneer settlers of New Wuse will have the means to build their new houses around the shelters already put up.

ADDITIONAL MINERALS TO BE EXPLOITED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

EIGHT minerals existing in commercial quantity in the country will soon be exploited.

This was disclosed to the New Nigerian by the Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, at an interview in his office.

The minerals, he said, were lignite discovered in Bendel State, iron ore in Kwara and Anambra states, limestone in Benue, marble in Abuja.

Others are kaolin, serpentine and kionite in Kaduna State and diatomite in Borno State.

The minister disclosed that feasibility studies by specialised companies for the exploitation of the minerals were being worked out by his ministry.

He, however, said that the exploitation of the minerals would follow the studies if funds were available.

The minister said uranium

deposit was also discovered in the country but so far not in a quantity which could be exploited to any appreciable benefit of the economy.

He said research programmes by the survey department of the ministries were being intensified to uncover the full mineral potential of the country.

In doing this, he added, the ministry would seek technical assistance from every possible source.

As far as future exploitation of marble in Abuja was concerned, he said, the Federal Government would not allow it to frustrate the building of the new Federal Capital Territory in the area.

He pointed out that Abuja extended beyond the Federal Capital Territory and therefore the exploitation of marble would not necessarily have to be in the delimitations of the new capital.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

DECENTRALIZED RECRUITING FOR FORCES--A machinery has been set in motion to ensure that the federal character is reflected in the armed forces. In this connection, recruitment into the forces has been decentralized and a method had been evolved for making good the deficiencies in the representation of some states. This was disclosed by the Air Officer Commanding the Ground Training Command of the Nigerian Air Force (NAF) in Kaduna, Air Commodore Dan Suleiman, when he called on the Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, in Kano recently. Air Commodore Dan Suleiman therefore emphasised the importance of state governments encouraging their indigenes to join the forces. He also called for greater co-operation between the state government and the Air Force in Kano. [Excerpt] Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Nov 79 p 13]

INCREASED RICE PRICES--Prices of different grades of rice in Kaduna State have almost doubled since the importation of the commodity was banned by the previous government. Investigations revealed that a medium-sized bag which used to be sold at 26 Naira now sells for 50 Naira where available, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. In view of the closure of rice depot in Kaduna town, the impact created by the scarcity of the commodity is being greatly felt in the city and some unscrupulous traders had taken to hoarding, to profiteer later when the pinch became more painful. When contacted, the General Manager of the Kaduna State Distribution Agency, Alhaji Abdu Yaro, maintained that the government should have made sure that there was abundant supply of the commodity all over the country before banning its importation. [Excerpt] [F... NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Nov 79 p 11]

GOVERNORS MEETING--Nine governors from UPN, GNPP and PRP controlled states held a closed door meeting in Kaduna at the weekend. The governors are Alhaji Mohammadu Goni (Borno), Alhaji Abubakar Barde (Gongola), Alhaji Lateef Jekande (Lagos), Mr Bola Ige (Oyo) and Chief Michael Ajasin (Ondo). Others are, Chief Bisi Onabanjo (Ogun), Professor Ambrose Alli (Bendel), Alhaji Mohammed Abubakar Rimi (Kano), and the host, Lahaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa. The theme of the meeting was not known but sources said it could not be unconnected with the proposed working co-operation among the parties. The sources said this was the beginning of a series of such meetings which

would be held to formalise the working agreement among the governors from these states. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Nov 79 p 1]

SURPLUS GRAIN PURCHASE--The Nigerian Grains Board (NGB) will soon start purchasing surplus grains from bonafide farmers throughout the country. This step was taken in compliance with the decision by the board not to purchase grains from licensed buying agents. A statement issued and signed by the General Manager of the Board, Lawal Muhammadu Bungudu, said that the board had decided not to buy grains from the local buying agents because the agents bought such grains from poor farmers at give-away prices and later sold them to the board at exorbitant prices. The board had therefore appealed to farmers who had surplus grains to contact the board at Minna or at any of its area or zonal offices. The farmers should however, among other things, supply the board with their full names, type of grains and quantity available for sale. According to the board, preference would be given to farmers who produced grains purely on commercial basis, state agricultural co-operative unions, agricultural development projects and other agricultural organisations other than those in categories two and three. In another development the board has announced that it would embark on selling thousands of tonnes of guinea-corn, maize and millet for use in production of livestock feed. [Ibrahim A. Biu] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Nov 79 p 20]

NEW NNPC CHAIRMAN--President Shehu Shagari has approved the appointment of Mr. A. K. Hart as the Chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The appointment took effect from yesterday, a Cabinet Office statement said. Until this new appointment, Mr. Hart was a director of the NNPC. Mr. Hart replaces Brigadier Mohammed Buhari, the former Chairman of the NNPC. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Nov 79 p 24]

KAINJI DAM POWER FAILURE--Power consumers throughout the country will experience erratic supply of power in the next few days. This is because of sudden equipment failure caused by partial flooding at the nation's main hydro-electric station in Kainji. As a result of the equipment failure, there has been general disruption of normal power supply in most parts of the country, especially in Kaduna, Kano, Benin, Enugu, Jos, Maiduguri, Port-Harcourt Oshogbo and other major cities. The present supply is coming from the National Grid, spread to major stations all over the country. According to our investigation in Kaduna, the equipment failure at Kainji which supplies twice the capacity supplied by the National Grid, has brought a general short-fall of 520 megawatts. The investigation revealed that Kaduna which normally require 60 megawatts, was now receiving 18-20 megawatts from the National Grid and its sub-station in Kaduna. By yesterday, the investigation revealed that partial supply had been restored in Kaduna, Jos, Bauchi, Gombe and Maiduguri while Zaira, Funtua, Kano, Hadejia and Nguru had no supply. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Nov 79 p 1]

SOLARIN DETAINEE, QUESTIONED--Social reformer Dr. Tai Solarin, who was taken away from his home in Ikenne on Friday morning by policemen from the Force

Headquarters in Lagos, has been released. Dr. Solarin was told to go home at 7.30 p.m. on that day. The editor of the Nigerian Tribune, an Ibadan-based daily newspaper, Mr Peter Apesin, who was also invited for questioning, was released at 11.20 p.m. in Lagos on Friday. Dr. Solarin and Mr. Apesin were said to have been quizzed in connection with an article titled "Stolen Presidency" credited to Dr Solarin and published by the Nigerian Tribune on October 28 and Sunday Tribune on November 4. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Nov 79 p 1]

OGUN POLITICAL CLASH--A man was shot dead and many others were hurt when political fanatics clashed at Ilishan town in Remo Local Government area of Ogun State. About 10 houses were burnt as supporters of two parties turned the yearly traditional "Oro" festival into a battle fiesta. It all began when some party fanatics shelved ceremonial songs for party chants, to the annoyance of their opposite members in another camp. Baton-charging policemen spent hours restoring order. Arrests were made and some community leaders had lengthy discussion with the police. The town was under police guard up to last night. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Nov 79 p 32]

CSO: 4420

U.S. PRESIDENCY ELECTION UNLIKELY TO AFFECT POLICY TOWARD SA

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Nov 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Kennedy and Us"]

[Text]

THE Kennedy name carries its own magic. That is reason alone for the interest in Senator Edward Kennedy's decision to challenge President Jimmy Carter for the Democratic nomination in the election due a year from now. But even more, Mr Kennedy has been an efficient senator — his staff organisation in itself is notable — so that his challenge is a real one.

Whether the Senator can in fact unseat Mr Carter remains to be seen. Not only does an incumbent President wield considerable power and influence, but when the chips are down, Democrats — and later, Americans as a whole — might well decide that Mr Carter has not done all that badly in dealing with the most daunting of problems.

His handling of the crisis in Iran — in which he is virtually at the mercy of an irrational and hysterical mob — will no doubt play a crucial role in popular assessments of him.

From South Africa's point of view there is unlikely to be any significant change in American attitude irrespective of whether it is

Mr Carter or Senator Kennedy in the White House. American distaste for apartheid will continue undiminished; if anything, Senator Kennedy would probably provide more bite in expressing it.

In the realm of action there will be as much — or as little — forthcoming from both Mr Carter and Senator Kennedy as American and world interests dictate. And the drift is slowly towards exerting greater pressure unless substantial change occurs in South Africa.

A Republican president might make for a different story. But not necessarily or radically so, as the interchange of Tory and Labour governments in Britain has come to demonstrate; confronted by an issue as emotive as apartheid, a national consensus can easily override party political divisions.

The conclusion must be that whether President Carter remains in office or is supplanted is not going to mean much for us. There is no relief in sight for those South Africans who abhor Mr Carter because of his commitment to human rights and who have fervently hoped for his departure.

BOTHA CRITICIZES U.S. REACTION TO ZAMBIA RAIDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

IT struck one that the United States Government had the mighty capability of sending vessels to planets but was not able to evaluate elementary and controllable facts about matters on earth, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Commenting on the US Government condemnation of Zimbabwe Rhodesia raids into Zambia, Mr Botha said: "If news reports are correct, this confirms the incapability of America to differentiate between friends and foes. This incapability has already caused America much damage in the past in its relations with friendly countries, as well as for Western countries.

"It is tragic that America should feel concerned about damage to economic targets in Zambia but apparently does not mind about the destruction and loss of human life among citizens caused by terrorists from Zambia in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

"At the same time, this concern is irreconcilable with the US Government's voluntary participation in a total economic war through sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia during the past 13 years," said Mr Botha.

"For incomprehensible reasons, it did not cause the US Government any concern to actively participate towards full-scale economic disruption in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, in contrast to the concern about selective economic action against Zambia.

"There is also no proof of the identity of those responsible for the action against the Zambian government. It is significant that Bishop Muzorewa had denied responsibility on behalf of his country's security forces. In various circles the suspicion is growing that the attacks in Zambia are being undertaken by Zambian political groups who are dissatisfied with President Kaunda's Government and the way it is ruling the country," said the Minister.

"In our experience it has become typical of US Government action to utter accusations and condemnations without any respect for the damage it might cause innocent parties.

"Recently we experienced the same inconsiderate action by the US in connection with the so-called nuclear explosion for which South Africa was blamed.

"Criticism against this selective action by America was expressed this week by a member of the Armed Services Committee of the US Congress during a visit to South Africa. In the presence of his colleagues, the Congressman admitted that the US state Department supplied the Congress with inadequate and sometimes even inaccurate information about South Africa. How ironic that the Congressman had to visit South Africa to find out this for himself.

"The important question is, what the US Government is going to do to rectify this basic injustice?" said Mr Botha. — Sapa.

EDITORIAL REACTION TO U.S. ENVOY

Information: THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Talking Rot"]

[Text]

WE'RE pretty used to America's interference in our domestic affairs. From Vice-President Mondale's pressure for one man, one vote majority rule to Mr Andy Young's nasty gibes and uncalled-for advice on how we should run our lives. But it is a bit much when the United States Consul-General in Cape Town, Mr A W Lukens, talks such Rot as this:
Although the Government is making "verligte" noises, one can ask any

Black South African what changes have taken place and the reply will be "Nothing".
It is true that Mr Lukens was talking to US students and staff of the floating university, the SS Universe. But that doesn't alter the fact that he is stationed in South Africa and shouldn't be attacking our Government in this outrageous manner. "What I said was perfectly true," he says.
Our answer: Rot.

AGREEMENT WITH REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

JOHANNESBURG THE CITYMAN IN TWENTY 17 Nov 79 7-5

[Text]

SOUTH Africa and the Republic of China (Taiwan) yesterday signed an "extended agreement" which would enable the countries to explore other fields of co-operation, other than trade.

The agreement, described as an extension of an agreement signed in 1975, was signed by the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, and the Minister of Economic Affairs of Taiwan, Mr Kwang-Shih Chang, in Pretoria.

At a Press conference, Dr Van der Merwe also announced that it had been decided that Cabinet ministers of the countries should visit each other on an annual

reciprocal basis.

Dr Van der Merwe said he would be visiting the Republic of China next year on a date still to be determined.

The signing of yesterday's extended agreement follows three days of talks between Dr Van der Merwe and his top officials, and members of an 11-member delegation led by Mr Chang.

It was the first economic and technical co-operation conference at ministerial level between the countries.

Dr Van der Merwe said that trade between the countries had progressed tremendously during the past five years and a plan had been embarked on to forge even stronger links.

The extended agreement signed yesterday opened the way for possible further co-

operation in the scientific, agricultural, electronic and other fields, and possible closer co-operation between the South African and Taiwanese wine-and-spirit industry.

Mr Chang said that his government believed that both countries were at a similar stage of development.

"We believe that if we pool our knowledge we can accelerate our development."

The two countries still had to depend a lot on developed countries but they must, from now on, depend more on their own efforts to develop their own economies.

"That is the underlying reason for our wanting closer co-operation and permanent relations with South Africa." — Sapa.

NATIONALIST PROFESSOR STRONGLY ATTACKS APARTHEID

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text] A devastating attack on racial discrimination, which is certain to rock South African political and academic circles, has been launched by a leading Nationalist academic.

He is Professor Willie Esterhuyse, a prominent member of the Broederbond, who describes racial discrimination as a sin, a moral evil and a "destructive explosive force" against the peaceful future of South Africa.

His views are expressed in a book "Afskeid aan Apartheid" (Farewell to Apartheid) to be published by Tafelberg later this month.

Professor of Philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch and regarded as one of the most politically influential among Afrikaner academics, Professor Esterhuyse was also the author of the controversial memorandum on racial discrimination which led to a major verligte-verkrampte clash at the recent N G Cape synod.

This week he declined to discuss the slim collection of 14 essays on racial discrimination until the book is published.

Those who have read it, however, describe it as possibly one of the most explosive to have appeared for many years.

In one of the most controversial passages, he attacks statutory discrimination and says that people cannot be asked to change their inter-personal relationships and attitudes while discrimination remains institutionalised in law and State.

The two elements strengthen one another, he says.

Ad hoc reforms must be replaced with a total onslaught to change the South African climate, values and attitudes, he says, and calls for the breaking down of the ideological basis for statutory discrimination.

The white man must be freed from his narrow attitudes and those who can't free themselves are "prisoners of the past".

Professor Esterhuyse, who describes racial discrimination, which undermines the human worth of people on the basis of colour, as a sin--"even if the Christian make-up is thick on church faces"--levels an attack against the three Afrikaans churches which he says should act as an amplifier for reform.

Instead of setting the pace, however, they frequently follow the Government--and then not always with "decent speed".

The 14 essays include a discussion of the destructive power of racial discrimination in South African society.

It is, he says, one of the most important stumbling blocks in the way of the creation of a common trust and loyalty towards South Africa.

Another controversial essay contains a blistering attack on a book by Professor Geoff Cronje, "Tuiste vir die Nageslag", in which racist ideology was used to provide the ideological basis for total apartheid.

"Tuiste vir die Nageslag", first published in the early 1940s, was long regarded as providing a philosophical justification for total separation of the races and relies heavily on the racist theory of blood purity.

Professor Esterhuyse, who bases his whole attack on a strong moral argument, says that the gulf of mistrust between whites and other races is widening enormously because of the lack of contact.

Areas where it should and could be developed are at church and in school, he says.

CSO: 4420

PROGRAM TO STREAMLINE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS APPROVED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] THE Cabinet had approved a work programme for the rationalisation of central government functions, with the aim of smaller and better co-ordinated State departments, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, Dr P S Rautenbach, said in Pretoria yesterday.

At a function for the Press, Dr Rautenbach said another aim was the review of all legislation with the objective of scrapping or amending obsolete laws and consolidation of all remaining measures.

He said the provincial administrations were not at this stage included in the rationalisation programme. The relatively large number of State departments — 40 — threw up co-ordination problems. In a country with a shortage of high level manpower organisational clumsiness could not be tolerated.

Dr Rautenbach said the reorganisation of the Public Service, in the intended pattern, would include the following advantages:

- Elimination of duplicated and overlapping activities;
- Speedier handling of business;
- Better co-ordinated Government action;

- Better utilisation of available manpower, particularly of high level personnel;
- Improved top structure, meaning better career prospects for State officials and retention of quality personnel.

- Reduction of co-ordinating inter-departmental committees, which were time consuming and clumsy.

Dr Rautenbach said at present there were 1960 laws in the statute book and a number of pre-Union laws still in

There were also 18 000 proclamations which included a large number of acts of regulations with legal force.

The decreasing and simplification of these could contribute greatly to a more efficient public service and simplify the lives of the public.

He said the Commission was aware of the problems in the Public Service. It was sympathetic to police and nurses, for instance, but the Commission had to work within the limits of available funds.

The Commission was hard at work and would submit its rationalisation recommendations to the Prime Minister as soon as possible.

One important aim of rationalisation was to make the top structure more attractive and competitive.

The reshuffling of Ministerial posts was an important development without which the rationalisation programme might not be possible.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NP BY-ELECTION LOSSES WEIGHED

Treurnicht Role

Johannesburg *RAND DAILY MAIL* in English 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Martin Schneider]

[Text]

THE Transvaal Nationalist leader Dr Andries Treurnicht and the New Republic Party under Mr Vause Raw were under severe pressure yesterday after this week's series of by-elections.

Dr Treurnicht and his Transvaal supporters were again being singled out after losing Edenvale to the Progressive Federal Party — the first opposition gain from the NP in 10 years.

Meanwhile, leading analysts were predicting the demise of the New Republic Party after it failed to make an impact on voters even in its own stronghold of Natal. There, the Nationalists yesterday retained Eshome in the last of four hard fought by-elections.

The NP polled 5084 votes against the NRP's 3869 — a 1043-vote cut in the Nationalist majority.

Dr Treurnicht, whose Transvaal Nationalists had been told by the Prime Minister to "put their house in order" after by-election losses earlier this year, was

depicted battered and bruised in a cartoon in *Die Vaderland* yesterday.

Summing up the attitude of Mr Botha's reformist supporters, the cartoon had Dr Treurnicht plaintively explaining to the Prime Minister: "Sorry, PW — but there were just too many of them."

Mr Botha's supporters are now likely to use the by-election results as further proof for Dr Treurnicht's supporters that poor organisation in the Transvaal and not the Prime Minister's reformist policies, have led to by-election losses in their province.

Polling confirmed that the NP was continuing to lose to the Left and the Right, but leading analysts yesterday agreed losses were far more limited than in previous by-elections, indicating the Nationalists were apparently beginning to stabilise their support.

Dr Hermann Giliomee, co-author of the highly rated political analysis, the *Future and Crisis of Afrikaner Power*, said Mr Botha was

prepared to lose support to the Right in the belief that the losses would be limited.

He believes the Right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party which fared badly in Worcester polling only 1047 votes is unlikely to get more than 10 seats in Parliament.

Edenvale, he said, was in fact an Opposition seat.

He foresaw limited growth potential for the PFP, but predicted NRP supporters would gradually move off to the National Party and the PFP.

Dr Lawrence Schlemmer, director of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Natal, predicted the NP and PFP would now turn their attention to Natal where the NRP holds 9 of the province's 30 Parliamentary seats. The NRP would be effectively "squeezed out".

The by-elections had also shown the NP was failing to attract significant numbers of English-speakers despite Mr Botha's reformist policies.

'DIE VADERLAND' Cartoon

Johnstonburg DIE VADERLAND in Afriland 8 Nov 79 p. 16



"Sorry, PJ....but there were just too many of them."

'THE STAR' Comment

Johnstone/burn THE STAR in English 8 Nov 79 p 22

[Editorial: What Edenvale Means for the 'Bills']

[Text]

FOR reasons which we shall explain in a moment, Edenvale is a landmark in South African politics. Too much can be read into the result of a by-election, where party supporters are expected to show some discontent. In this particular case, however, we can say without hyperbole that yesterday's by-elections marked a new era in white politics.

Fortunately, the Prime Minister has stated immediately that he will press on with his form of change. Fortunately he is now faced with a stronger official Opposition that will not attack his right flank, but harry him only on the centre-left.

It seems from these results that political skirmishes, outside of Natal at least, will in future be between a centre-moving National Party Government, absorbing many NRP votes but shedding some of its own to the ultra-conservatives in Natal strongholds. In the cities the battles will be between the NP and the PFP.

The PFP, which put its reputation on the line in Edenvale, has been established once and for all as the official Opposition. It has a role like no other Opposi-

tion in 20th Century South African politics. It has no hope of being the alternative Government—yet its role is vital. The PFP must not oppose for opposition's sake, as the Opposition has tended to do often in the past 30 years in the forlorn hope of bringing down the Government. Instead it needs to support and encourage any move by this new Government towards change and towards the new realities. At the same time it needs to oppose totally—as only the PFP has done—wherever the Government infringes on the democratic process, on civil rights, and where it shows signs of backsliding.

The official Opposition, fortunately for all South Africa, has placed itself in the best position to act as a bridge between black nationalists and white nationalists. That too is a vital role because South African politics from now on are about those two forces, not about squabbling white parties. Indeed it is even possible that existing parties will disappear in the next decade.

In any change the PFP carries some of the security and most of the hope of the majority of South Africans.

'(AND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johnstone/burn THE STAR in English 10 Nov 79 p 1

[Print-plus comment: "Why the lying"]

[Text]

WHY buy an imitation when you can get the genuine article?

That about sums up the phenomenon of the large number of ex-Na-

tionalist voters who switched to the PFP on Wednesday despite the fact that Mr P W Botha has committed the NP to a reformist line.

There must have been more than 1 000 in Edenvale and some 500 in Durbanville.

One must assume that in the past two years, since last they voted Nationalist, they have become convinced of the necessity of reform.

But they have clearly not been satisfied by Mr Botha's switch to reformism. They have swung right across to the original party of reform — the PFP.

This is not an unfamiliar pattern in politics. For years the United Party followed the strategy of trying to capture conservative voters by offering a modified version of apartheid.

But what happened is that voters who found the idea of apartheid acceptable didn't go for the UP imitation. They went for the genuine article and voted NP.

If you are going to do something you might as well do it properly, rather than half-heartedly. If you are going to support a policy you might as well support the party that offers the

original version; which is most closely identified with it; and which has spent more time than anyone else thinking through its implications and refining its details.

This is the difficulty Mr Botha now faces. He has plumped for reform because, to his credit, he has realised it is essential if revolution is to be avoided.

In doing so he is losing Rightwing support; and is not getting compensatory support from the Left because the NP does not have an established image as a reformist party.

Instead he has simply made the idea of reform more publicly respectable, which has improved the credibility of his political opponents who have always been identified with it.

This is why the NP is losing support on both the Left and the Right.

In more ways than one it has become afflicted with the malaise of the old UP. It no longer has a positive image, one way or the other.

BOTHA CLASHES WITH COLORED REPRESENTATIVES

Details of Meeting

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text]

POLITICAL leaders and members of all parties yesterday expressed their dismay at the bitter rift which has developed between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the coloured Labour Party.

The row, which blew up at a meeting between the Prime Minister and coloured leaders in Pretoria on Friday, looks certain to lead to a total breakdown of negotiations between the Government and the majority party in the Coloured Persons Representative Council.

While Nationalist sources deplored the breakdown, PFP leader Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert told the Sunday Times that leaders who expressed a desire to negotiate "must be treated as equal bargaining partners".

"We cannot choose those representatives we will talk to about peaceful change," he said.

The meeting was a "classic illustration" of the difference between consultation and negotiation.

Referring to Mr Botha's threat to close down the CRC and to look for other representatives of the coloured people to talk to, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert said:

"The dilemma of Soweto, where a leadership vacuum developed, could become the dilemma of the coloured community."

Nationalist sources yesterday also warned against the development of a dangerous vacuum in the coloured community if Mr Botha carried out his threat.

"How are you going to identify the leaders?" one asked.

At the same time they were strongly critical of hostile remarks made by one of the Labour Party leaders, Mr David Curry, on the eve of his meeting with Mr Botha.

Remarks

The remarks, in a speech at Coronationville, alleged that Mr Botha did not know where he was going and led to a final row at the meeting when Mr Curry refused,

despite pressure from the Prime Minister, to retract the statement.

The meeting, described by observers as "disastrous" and in which the coloured leaders frequently accused Mr Botha of insulting them, ended with this exchange:

Mr Botha: No, naturally no one can understand you, but you won't accept responsibility. You want to continue to sit in your positions, and now I want to warn you finally. I say it again: one man, one vote in this country is out. I now want to say something further: Don't try to do something unconstitutional. You will be sorry for yourself.

Mr Alan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader: We don't need that warning, sir.

Sorry

Mr Botha: And each man who tries it will be sorry for himself.

Mr Hendrickse: We don't need that warning; we are not interested in that type of thing.

Mr Botha: Thank you, gentlemen. The interview is over.

Earlier heated exchanges developed when Mr Botha attacked the Labour Party leaders for not passing the budget in the council.

Mr Botha demanded to know how much time the members of the executive committee spent at their offices.

"How many days of the week do you spend at office to do the work whites expect you to do for your people?"

Mr Hendrickse: I think your attitude is an insulting one. I don't think any of us would ask any Cabinet Minister at any time how much time . . .

Mr Botha: I am the Prime Minister of this country. I see to it that the Cabinet Ministers go to their offices, and I am asking you under the law of this land, as Prime Minister of this country, are you carrying out your commitments?

Mr Hendrickse: Of course we do.

Mr Botha: How many hours . . . how many days per week are you doing?

Mr Hendrickse: We are always . . .

Mr Botha: No, it is not so — and you know it is not so. You refuse to carry out your responsibilities.

Mr Hendrickse: I take exception to that.

Mr Botha: You can take exception. I take exception to many things you say.

Minister Steyn Statement

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text]

THE Coloured Representative Council, created 10 years ago as the "Parliament" of the disenfranchised coloured people, may be scrapped when its present term expires next March.

Either an interim committee of coloureds or the Department of Coloured Relations is likely to take over its functions until the white Parliament approves a new constitution for the country.

This was revealed yesterday by the Minister of Coloured Re-

lations, Mr Marais Steyn, following last week's bitter clash between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and coloured leaders in Pretoria.

Mr Steyn, who was present at the Pretoria meeting, said in an interview that no elections for the CRC were being planned after the State-created institution's five-year term expired at the end of next March.

"The coloured leaders themselves have asked for the CRC to be closed down. If that is what they want, we will still

have to carry out its functions. This will be done either by an interim committee or by the department until the constitutional commission's recommendations are accepted," he added.

The Schlebusch Commission, of which Mr Steyn is a member, is hearing evidence about a new constitution. The Labour Party's refusal to give evidence before the commission was a major point of conflict between its leadership and Mr Botha. The commission's report is un-

likely to be placed before Parliament before the 1980/1 session.

Mr Steyn said it was too early to say at this stage who would serve on an interim committee if one was created.

However, there is speculation that it could be chosen by an electoral college made up of local coloured management committees.

If this happens, the CRC would find itself in the position of the present SA Indian Council, which is partly nominated and partly chosen by an electoral college of management and advisory committees.

Ironically, the SAIC is to have its first elections in March.

Mr Steyn rejected the Labour leaders' claim that Mr Botha's attitude at their meeting was "krugdadig" and that he was unwilling to listen to them.

"The Prime Minister was remarkably patient at the outset. He became angry when he was greeted by refusals on major items that needed solution," he added.

Last week's clash was the latest turn in the confrontation between the Government and the Labour Party which goes back to the CRC's founding 10 years ago.

Although Labour won a clear majority of elected seats in the first elections in 1969, a host of people were nominated by the Government in an attempt to prevent Labour from taking control.

In the 1975 elections, Labour fought on a platform of closing down the CRC. Just as the Labour Party was on the point of taking total control in spite of the nominated members, the Government introduced fresh legislation which enabled it to go ahead with its budgetary plans.

It nominated Mrs Althea Jansen chairman of the CRC executive. Mrs Jansen's position has been one of the big grievances of the Labour Party. Labour's national chairman, Mr David Curry, said Mr Botha compared her role to that of a provincial administrator appointed by the Government.

Mr Curry also defended the Labour executive's acceptance of salaries from the CRC although it refused to pass the budget. "When Mrs Thatcher was in opposition in Britain, she refused to accept Mr Callaghan's budget. Did that mean she had to refuse her salary as well?"

"Or if Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and the Progressive Federal Party reject the Government's Budget, do they have to refuse their salaries," Mr Curry asked.

David Curry Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 79 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Prime Minister played "Godfather tactics" with Labour Party leaders at last Friday's meeting, Mr David Curry told a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday.

"Mr Botha offered us things he knew we would have to refuse. He put even points to us, well knowing our standpoint, and asked for a direct reply.

"We had no option but to refuse and now he is using this to say we were, and are, being unco-operative and militant," Mr Curry said.

Mr Curry said that he and the other members of the executive committee of the Coloured Persons Representative Council had bent over backwards to accommodate the Government. In the process they had been criticised by their own people for co-operating with the establishment and working within the

system of separate development.

The Prime Minister had accused them of being unco-operative and militant, Mr Curry said.

"Mr Botha has not met the militants. We are considered moderates because we have elected to work within the system."

Mr Curry said that he, Mr Norman Middleton and the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, had been accused by the Prime Minister of trying to by-pass Parliament by refusing to give evidence before the Schlebusch Committee which was investigating a new constitution for South Africa.

"But the Prime Minister will be by-passing a parliamentary body if he consults people who are outside the ambit of the CRC," Mr Curry said.

'SUNDAY TIMES' Comment

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Nov 79 p 7

[Editorial: "Integration Is the Only Answer"]

[Text] **T**HE Prime Minister's highly publicised clash with the leaders of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council may have served some purpose if it brings home to the Nationalist rank and file — and to Afrikaners generally — the extent of the alienation wrought by the efforts of the last three decades to repudiate the coloured people.

That repudiation rests, and has always rested, on naked racism. Ethnically, the coloured people and the whites are one. There are no important differences of language of culture, of lifestyle, of religion, ethics to separate them.

Yet, for no better reason than pigmentation (an "irrelevancy", to choose a word employed at the recent Cape Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk) the coloured people have been disfranchised, humiliated, evicted from homes and suburbs, thrown off buses, deprived of local government and other civic rights, and generally abused.

In recent years the Government has been trying, in an inept way, to repair some of the damage. But now it is trapped. It fears that the coloured people, if they are enfranchised, will vote with the opposition

to topple the Government — and it is simply a fact of life that no government ever willingly engineers its own defeat.

Hence the search for half solutions — a search which falls steadily farther behind the political realities. Even the conservative palliative suggestions of the Theron Commission have not been implemented — and that commission is now so outdated that some of its own members have since repudiated their findings.

The gulf is widening. As the Rev Alan Hendrickse remarked this week, the coloured people want to negotiate political rights, the Prime Minister wants to talk about cadet training.

If this deadlock is to be broken — and broken it must be, or else catastrophe lies ahead — the Government must announce now, unambiguously, that it intends to integrate the white and coloured communities and to give to the coloured people the same rights, without exception, as those enjoyed by the whites.

Once that national goal has been enunciated, we are convinced the Government will find the coloured leaders understanding of its political dilemmas and willing to negotiate on the manner and timing of their incorporation into South Africa's political system.

'POST' Editorial Comment

Johannesburg POST in English 12 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE WAKE UP this morning with some very mixed feelings about the new political line being pursued by Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

On the one hand we are encouraged by his determination to carry on his yet undefined direction in spite of losing Edenvale in last week's by-election.

On the other hand we are discouraged by the intransigence he displayed in his meeting with coloured leaders.

His attitude in this meeting was clearly a disturbing one, in which they were expected to go along with the designs of grand apartheid or else . . .

This seems to contrast the widely held view that the Prime Minister is pushing in a new direction. It certainly does confirm the sceptical view held by many of us that what we have witnessed in the last year is nothing but a window-dressing public relations exercise. The structures of grand apartheid remain constant.

Mr Botha must be left with no illusion that our people resent apartheid intensely. There is no way they can be co-opted into the order to make it palatable. It gives a bad smell in our nostrils as it strips our dignity by discriminating against us purely on the basis of our complexion.

We have been insulted by this policy. Our manhood has been undermined. Our human dignity reduced to ashes.

Our people have paid the supreme sacrifice both in their freedom and lives in opposing this system.

Indeed we are prepared to go on paying that price and let no man underestimate our capacity to suffer for what we hold dear — our dignity.

Mr Botha must explain to his supporters in a clear and unambiguous manner that the people in our black community have no intention of selling down the drain their birthright — as the whole bantustan concept is bent to force them to.

If we must have the choice, we would rather die as free men than live as humiliated human beings. That is the choice of all self-respecting human beings around the world.

'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Nov 79 p 10

[Editorial: "The Fatal Flaw in PW's Approach"]

[Text]

MR P W BOTHA'S row with the coloured Labour Party is a classic illustration of the fatal flaw in the Nationalist Government's approach to trying to produce a new racial deal in South Africa.

As we have pointed out before, the days of whites making decisions for blacks instead of with them, are over. If the white government decides what should be done, and then simply calls in the black leaders to "consult" them and get their co-operation, the black leaders will almost inevitably reject the plan.

And if the white government then dismisses those black leaders and tries to find others of its own choosing who are more "co-operative", the exercise will not only be futile: it will in fact produce more bitterness than benefit, because no

self-respecting community will allow someone else to choose its leaders for it.

Afrikaner Nationalists particularly should understand this.

Yet this is exactly what is happening in the case of Mr Botha's dealings with the coloured community.

The fatal flaw in his policy is that he rejects the principle of negotiation, as distinct from "consultation". He won't accept the Opposition idea of calling an all-race national convention. He says that means surrender, and insists that the Nationalist Government must be the sole decision-maker. It will listen to advice and hear evidence from other sources through various commissions. But it will lay down the framework, and it will make the decisions — alone. It will not give the other

race groups the status of bargaining partners who are party to the final decision.

He therefore approached the coloured leaders, not to negotiate with them, but to get their co-operation in a procedure upon which he had already decided. And when they refused to give him that co-operation, he appears to have become angry and threatened to close down the Coloured Person's Representative Council and find other coloured leaders who will co-operate.

The result is that relations with the coloureds are now at a lower ebb than ever. Yet of all aspects of the race problem, this should be the simplest to resolve — particularly for a Prime Minister from the Cape.

If he can't get anywhere with them, what chance does he have with the rest?

CSO: 4420

BUTHELEZI-ANC MEETING RAISES QUESTIONS, POSSIBILITIES

Channel for Communication

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Editorial]

LAST week's talks in London between Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement and the exiled African National Congress (ANC) might be a prelude to wider discussions on South Africa's future, Professor David Welsh, of the University of Cape Town, said yesterday.

"A hopeful view would see the Buthelezi-ANC talks as a possible precursor for wider white-black negotiations about South Africa's political future," Prof Welsh said. He is professor of African government at UCT.

"The question arises whether Buthelezi, who enjoys the grudging respect of the Nationalist Government, could not serve as a channel for communication between the Nationalists and the ANC.

"At the moment this seems a fantastic idea, but with the pressure of events on South Africa the situa-

tion can change rapidly and dramatically, in which Buthelezi could conceivably serve as the honest broker or third party mediator."

Elaborating on the Government's "grudging respect" for Chief Buthelezi, Prof Welsh said: "Note that they have been careful not to condemn him for holding talks with the banned ANC or to prosecute him for quoting Nelson Mandela (at an Inkatha rally in Soweto)."

Prof Welsh also drew attention to the contrasting attitudes on Chief Buthelezi's talks with the ANC adopted by Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Police, and on Monday night by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

At a Kruger Day celebration, Mr Le Grange expressed disappointment that Chief Buthelezi should liaise with the ANC. He said: "He must realise that you need a long spoon when you sup with the devil."

At a by-election meeting

in Worcester, in the Cape, Mr Botha was asked if there was a danger of Inkatha becoming the internal wing of the ANC.

He reportedly replied: "The standpoint is that every black nation in this country has the right to choose its own leaders constitutionally in the states being developed for them to full independence. As long as those leaders keep to a constitutional path, they will not come into conflict with South Africa."

Following a welter of differing reports on the Inkatha-ANC meeting, Prof Welsh made these points:

- The ANC had not denied that a meeting with Chief Buthelezi took place;

- The ANC had been careful not to take sides in the political quarrel between Inkatha and the black consciousness movement in South Africa and seemed to be highly aware of the "painful example of black disunity in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia".

Buthelezi Memo to British

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Suzanne Vos]

[Text] Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, president of the Zulu-based Inkatha organisation, told the British Government this week that Inkatha and the African National Congress were destined to form a "united front" for black opposition to apartheid.

The Sunday Times has obtained a copy of a memorandum he handed to the Under-Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Richard Luce, in which he set out his views.

It said in part: "If the future is to be stable it is vital that a central and dominating force begins to regulate black opposition to apartheid.

"The vehicles for this dominant force are Inkatha and the African National Congress.

"Whatever difficulties have been experienced, or are yet to be encountered, the people of South Africa will bring these forces into a united front."

Chief Buthelezi told Mr Luce that "clearly the South African struggle for liberation will be a long and drawn-out affair . . . clearly we must abandon hopes of bringing about radical changes by dramatic events of short duration . . . clearly we must see that white initiatives no longer determine South Africa's future . . . "

Power

He added: "And we must also clearly see that the time has come to recognise that black unity will only emerge as a result of power advantages and not as a result of sharing sentiments which change from crisis to crisis."

Together, he said, the ANC and Inkatha could do the following:

Bring the South African Government to the point of power sharing.

Bring the official Opposition to the point of working for power sharing.

Bring the churches to a point where organised religion institutionalised the struggle for liberation.

Bring industrialists to a point where stopping apartheid in its tracks was a vested interest.

Eliminate the growth of third-force factors in the black consciousness movement.

Unify the haves and have-nots in one struggle with a purpose common to all.

Produce unity of purpose among South Africa's exiles and provide the West with constructive ways of assisting change to come about.

Give Western church and other pressure groups greater relevance.

Give the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity a more constructive role.

And, lastly, remove South Africa from the position of being an ideological football between capitalism and socialism.

The Chief told me later than he emphasised in his talks with Mr Luce that the South African situation was one in which "hypocrisy on all sides is exposed . . ."

The South African Government was hypocritical in its "false image" of bearing intent on restoring dignity to black South Africans.

'DIE VADERLAND' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Nov 79 p 22

[Selection from the "Comment & Opinion" Section]

[Text]

Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu's open, even propagated attempts to bring about closer ties and gain recognition from the African National Congress raise many questions.

In the past he has already claimed to have a close relationship with the ANC. His London discussions at least gave this an official colour.

It would seem that Chief Buthelezi is competing with radical institutions at home for the favour of the ANC.

The ANC represents the most radical, even Marxist, Black political thought in South Africa. It stands for Black revolution and Black domination.

The question may therefore be asked whether the Chief and his Inkatha movement deem it necessary to try to outbid the SACC, the Committee of Ten and Azapo in radicalism by proving their acceptability to the ANC.

Seen against the background of the struggle for influence between Inkatha and these institutions, his behaviour can be explained.

But, on the contrary, his own views are not easily reconcilable with the ANC's extreme Marxism. He opposes Marxism, is in favour of a free economy and is against one-man-one-vote government. He is particularly opposed to violence and revolution and favours peaceful change. The attack on a Soweto police station by ANC terrorists at the very time that Chief Buthelezi was in London illustrates the policy of the banned organisation.

In careful and qualified comment, Minister Louis le Grange referred to the possibility that the Zulu leader could be engaged in a persuasive action.

The additional possibility is that radical Black thought in South Africa is already gaining so many supporters that ANC recognition has become essential to the credibility of anti-Government minded Black leaders.

It could also be an indication that the ANC — in addition to formal recognition by the UN and the OAU — is starting to obtain greater practical aid and attention from international Marxist institutions, because the onslaught is moving closer to South Africa's borders.

These are sobering thoughts. They stress Prime Minister P W Botha's warning of the possibility of revolution and the Government's efforts to defuse it by political and economic action. Only the latter can strengthen the hands of moderate Black leaders to such an extent that support for radicalism can be undermined.

Johannesburg

A — November 6

CSO: 4420

PAPERS COMMENT ON POLICE STATION ATTACK

'DIE TRANSVALER' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Nov 79 p 20

[Selection from the "Comment & Opinion" Section]

[Text]

Soweto terror

The terrorist attack on a Soweto police station underlines a number of things at the same time.

The most important of these is that terrorists in South Africa, like Swapo in South West Africa/Namibia and the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, do not believe in democratic processes to achieve constitutional settlement. They regard violence as the sole solution.

Second, the terror attack should open the eyes, particularly of those far-right Whites who believe the Government is exaggerating the dangers of a total onslaught against South Africa. We are simply living in another, more dangerous period.

At the same time this attack was obviously aimed at breaking down the morale of our Black policemen.

This is exactly what underlines the fact that Black and White both need each other in the struggle against the forces from within and without. It also stresses the necessity of constant adaptations and reforms to work out a peaceful dispensation here.

It's ironical that the attack came at a time when South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is showing courageous initiative in bringing about an improved dispensation in South Africa.

In this he enjoys not only the support of the majority of Whites, but also of an increasing mass of responsible Black people and their leaders. Even in the hostile world outside there are more and more voices being heard taking note of this — however cautiously.

In the light of this it's regrettable that Bishop Tutu of the South African Council of Churches could not resist the temptation to complicate things by presenting the attack as the work of "despondent" people.

The Government is only too aware that everything in the country is not perfect — as is the case in any country. It's trying to set things right, but will be able to do this more easily with the necessary encouragement instead of blind condemnation.

Johannesburg

A — November 5

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Nov 79 p 21

[Text]

Progress necessary

Terror and violence again erupted in one of our Black cities yesterday morning and took the lives of two Black policemen.

It would be naive and stupid to think this will not happen again.

Some time ago it was suggested from the ranks of the Cabinet that nearly all terrorists in Soweto and the country had been rounded up and arrested. We therefore have to accept that in the meantime there has been new infiltration of such an extent that those committing the violence entered the country with sophisticated weapons. We must therefore also accept that this could happen again, even were the present group to be arrested.

Despite these sombre expectations, we see cause for considerable optimism in the incident.

It's striking that the attack on the Orlando police station came so hot on the heels of the visit of the Prime Minister to Soweto and the announcements of electrification and of greater freedom and opportunities for Black businessmen.

The agitators of unrest and chaos and those committing violence realise that the powers of order and progress are getting the upper hand. The whole nature of the attack proves that the creators of chaos are only trying to show they're still capable of action.

The inhabitants of our Black cities will realise that they only stand to lose if they support and lend stature to perpetrators of violence.

On the other hand it should now be clear to many muttering Whites why progress is so urgently necessary for our Black population and why our political leaders are speaking so earnestly of decisive application of the country's policy.

Pretoria

A — November 3

CSO: 4420

HORWOOD: SOUTHERN AFRICA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UNION NEEDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

AN institution similar to the World Bank is visualised for Southern Africa by the Minister of Finance, Sen Owen Horwood.

He told the national conference of the 1820 Settler National Monument Foundation in Johannesburg last night: "We, too, in Southern Africa need such an institution in which the political, the market-orientated and the technological interests and talents can be brought together within one impersonal framework, relatively removed from the inconsistent pressures of domestic policies in any participating state."

On the eve of the important talks on Thursday between the Prime Minister and businessmen on the concept of a constellation of States, Sen Horwood said that the Southern African Customs Union should be extended into a full economic development union with South Africa taking the lead in a development programme for Southern Africa as a whole.

He warned, however, that there would be tough issues to solve before an economic

development union could become reality.

The Minister reaffirmed that it was Government policy not only to preserve the effectiveness of the private sector in a private-enterprise economy but to strengthen and enhance it.

He predicted a progressive moving away from the present "dualism" of the economy.

South Africa had to reduce the disparities between the high-income and low-income groups — not by making the rich poorer but by making the poor richer.

He added that there was no short-cut to raising standards of living. The first thing to do was to make more productive the fundamental resource — labour; in addition to "skilled manpower" alone South Africa must aim at "total manpower".

The senator said that the present Customs Union council was not an effective

agent for the extension of economic growth to underdeveloped regions because the council was not designed for this purpose.

Because of the particular circumstances, economic co-operation in Southern Africa must necessarily have a somewhat more extensive meaning than in Europe. The time was ripe to improve the situation — the economy was swinging upwards.

International investors were more interested in South Africa now than for some considerable time past. "All the world capital market wants is an indication that political stability in the sub-continent is going to continue.

"Is not the strategy under these circumstances perfectly clear? Is it not in our interests to take the whole of Southern Africa with us in the economic revival of the 1980s? In economics, what is good for Southern Africa as a whole is good for South Africa."

BLACK STATES' REPRESENTATIVES MET RECENTLY IN SA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 79 p 9

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

A number of representatives of southern African Black states gathered in South Africa recently following the Prime Minister's envisaged constellation of states.

It was established yesterday that negotiations with the Black states concerned were well advanced and that the establishment of a free-trade bloc was among matters discussed.

Apparently the idea was that the Customs union among South Africa, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho and the independent states, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, would be expanded to countries such as Zambia and Zaire, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Malawi and the Central African Republic.

Government sources were not prepared to comment yesterday on reports that 12 African states were represented at the meeting.

I understand that the reason for secrecy on the meeting was that some representatives did not want to reveal the co-operation of their governments until a concrete agreement had been reached.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA IS 'LINCHPIN' OF CONSTELLATION CONCEPT

Aida Parker Article

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 79 p 7

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

LONDON and Lusaka may be leaping with joy over the acceptance of stages one and two of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia settlement. But as far as South Africa is concerned, it has now recognised the full dangers inherent in the ZR crisis.

South Africa has certainly been generous in its support of the current and preceding Salisbury governments in what has become Africa's bloodiest independence war, the hottest trouble spot in sub-Saharan Africa.

But while South Africa has provided enough to enable a beleaguered ZR to survive, it was not enough to enable its northern neighbour to pull off a clear-cut victory.

SA divided

There are certain specific reasons for this. One is that — all propaganda to the contrary — South African Whites are still divided, and one of the divisions is over support for ZR.

The other is that there are greedy people in South Africa who remain fearful of competition from a free, independent and economically prosperous ZR.

South Africa has been cutting its own throat over ZR — and I am viewing this through South African eyes.

The future of ZR is absolutely vital to the future of South Africa.

One of the prime reasons for both the USSR and elements within the West being so determined in their drive against ZR is that they realise that as far as Southern Africa is concerned, ZR is the cornerstone.

They understand that if they are able to beat ZR down, the easier it will be for them to deal with SWA; the more they weaken ZR, the more they diminish its chances of survival as an independent, multiracial, democratic nation operating under a free-enterprise system — and the more they will damage South Africa's own position.

At present South Africa has two great bargaining weapons in its dealings with the West. One is its command of the Cape oil route. The other is its control of a wide range of strategic minerals. Should ZR and SWA go, so will much of South Africa's dominance over the metals and minerals market.

PF following

What must now be accepted is that Bishop Muzorewa has put his moderate, multiracial government at very heavy risk. He has — as he says himself — been forced to put his head on the British chopping block.

Let no one doubt that in the forthcoming elections Patriotic Front terrorists will gain a substantial following, sometimes from voters' convictions, more often from intimidation.

Already there is evidence of infiltration in Salisbury and other towns and cities.

In Lusaka the Russian Ambassador, Dr Vasily Solodovnikov — Russia's No 1 Africa expert and mastermind of the terrorist onslaught on Southern Africa — is reported to be holding six to eight intelligence briefings daily with Patriotic Front leaders.

High morale

Diplomats in Lusaka warn that, having already sunk millions of rands in arms into the ZR terrorist war, Moscow is utterly determined to scuttle any possibility of a non-PF government being installed in Salisbury.

This, of course, is not to presuppose that ZR is going to fail.

Morale, Black and White alike, continues to remain astonishingly high. With its fighting spirit and tremendous amount of hard work, a moderate, independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia can be made to work.

The vast majority here are determined to make it work.

But they need a massive backup — and South Africa is best positioned to provide this.

World power

The RSA today has the capacity of developing into a world power. It is widely accepted in the world that South Africa has the potential to become a nuclear power.

To ensure the political and economical leverage that South Africa requires for its survival and burgeoning strength, it must forge firm relationships with other nations in Central and Southern Africa, particularly mineral-producing states such as Angola, South West Africa, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Zambia and Zaire.

None of this can be achieved without ZR — it is the very lynchpin of Mr P W Botha's projected Constellation of Southern African States.

Its loss would be a monumental blow to the South African Prime Minister's constellation concept.

An alliance

Once the ZR position is consolidated, then Pretoria has the military, industrial and financial might necessary to forge the "constellation" alliance.

Should South Africa fail to ensure a moderate, multi-racial victory in ZR, then Pretoria will have no option but to sit back and watch the Soviets, and elements inside the West, strive to destroy the last remaining bonds between Salisbury and Pretoria.

And, worse, to watch the same elements attempt to drive ZR towards the land of Black socialism that already exists in the Black States to the north.

Prime Minister Botha has said that South Africa will not sit idly by and watch ZR be taken over by Marxist revolutionaries.

Naked worst

Now is the last chance for a constitutional ZR settlement. This is not a beauty contest going on up here. Big-power politics are going to be seen at their naked worst in ZR over the next eight to 10 weeks.

ZR's problem — and South Africa's — must be squarely faced, as indeed must the great potential.

If these problems are not faced with strength and urgency, if we allow ZR to go Marxist as Angola and Mozambique have already done, then the historians might well sit down now and begin writing their definitive work on "How the West was lost".

Defense Chief's Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 79 p 15

[Text]

ZIMBABWE Rhodesia had a key role to play in the future of southern Africa, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of a new arms factory of Armacor, Gen Malan said the present period was perhaps the most challenging and interesting one in the history of South Africa.

"The future of our country, indeed of the whole constellation of southern African states — whether they

will remain members of the free world or fall prey to Marxism — depends on the statesmanship displayed by the present leaders. In this, Rhodesia fills a key role," he said.

The strategic importance of Zimbabwe Rhodesia could perhaps best be summed up against the background of the threat of Soviet expansionism and imperialism in the African continent as a whole, but more particularly in southern Africa.

Isolation belt

Angola and Mozambique were Marxist states. If Zimbabwe Rhodesia were also to

fall into the hands of Marxists, one only had to look at a map of southern Africa to see that an almost solid belt of Marxist states would lie across the sub-continent from west to east, cutting off and isolating the other states of southern Africa including SWA, Botswana, South Africa and the smaller independent Black countries like Swaziland and Lesotho.

Gen Malan said the establishment of this belt of states could have these effects:

• Zambia would be placed under very great pressure to adopt Marxism as a political philosophy in the interests of survival (as a land-locked

country all her communications with the outer world would run through communist or communist-influenced neighbour countries).

● Under these circumstances, it could be visualised that Botswana could easily also fall prey to the communists.

● South Africa and SWA would be isolated from the rest of southern Africa and would become the next targets in the communist drive for global domination.

Resources

The mineral riches of southern Africa, instead of being used for the improvement of the quality of life of the peoples of the sub-continent and the free world, would be manipulated to the advantage of the East and the detriment of the West.

All the considerable economic advantages which could arise from economic co-operation between the states of southern Africa could be lost to communist masters.

● Organisations like Sapa, which derived their main military, ideological and

moral support from the communist bloc, together with Marxist sympathisers and fellow-travellers in the now-isolated southern states, would receive a tremendous boost to their morale and would renew their subversive activities.

Peace plan

Gen Malan said the concept of a constellation of southern African states, which was aimed essentially at bringing peace and stability to the sub-continent and improving the way of life for all its peoples, would become virtually impossible to fulfil.

The question might be asked whether this was not a far-fetched scenario. Was South Africa not over-emphasising the Marxist/communist danger?

"The answer is very definitely no. One has only to remember what happened to the countries of Eastern Europe after World War II, what has happened in Vietnam: in Cambodia, in Afghanistan, in Ethiopia, in Angola and Mozambique. South Africa is not alone in perceiving these dangers." — Sapa.

SA SHOULD NOT OPENLY SUPPORT MUZOREWA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial: "No Bishop to Pawn"]

[Text] BISHOP MUZOREWA is confident he will win the election in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Though we are not as sanguine as he is, we wish him well. He is moderate. He has declared that he will be a very different and pragmatic leader who will retain cordial trade and other relations with South Africa like Dr Hastings Banda, of Malawi, does. "I look forward to a most cordial co-operation with South Africa and all our neighbours," says the Bishop. "It is not important what is the colour of your skin, but what you mean to us. "As long as I know the relationship is meaningful, I don't care what the OAU says." All of which is pleasing, to say the least.

Facile argument

There are suggestions that, since the Soviets are backing Mr Joshua Nkomo to the tune of 18-million dollars and the British are going to buy off the winner, whoever it might be, South Africa should stake the Bishop financially. The argument is a very facile one. If the Bishop wins, we will have a moderate Black Government on our northern frontier which will be friendly towards us. If the Patriotic Front wins, we will

have a Marxist Government as a neighbour. And the Marxist noose round South Africa will be tightened. However, South Africa would do well not to intervene openly on the side of the Bishop.

Propaganda

First, because our backing would be used as propaganda against him in the election -- anyone who is financially supported by South Africa will be regarded as a stooge of the Whites.

Secondly, if he does not win, South Africa will be regarded as an "enemy" by the victors, namely, the Patriotic Front, which will claim that the Republic tried to get a puppet elected against the "democratic" wishes of the people.

It is thus in the Bishop's as well as South Africa's interests that we do not become directly involved.

There will be time enough to review our position -- as the Prime Minister has threatened to do if, instead of a free and fair election bringing about a democratic regime and peace, Zimbabwe Rhodesia is plunged into chaos.

But then, as the Prime Minister has promised, it will be for Parliament to decide what action South Africa should take.

NATIONAL SECURITY APPOINTMENT IMPLIES CHANGED ROLE

Appointment of Professor

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Hugh Leggatt]

[Text] The appointment of a young academic outsider to Secretary of National Security is expected to bring about a shift in emphasis in the role of the secret service.

The appointment of Professor L D Barnard by the Prime Minister will change the accent from policing operations on security as it was under General Hendrik van den Bergh to a more analytical back-room role.

Professor Barnard, in an appointment that has surprised the public service and academics, takes the post held until a year ago by the police general who boasted to the Erasmus Commission that his men could get away with anything.

— Professor Barnard's background for the post includes his work on the commission studying security legislation, his experience in intelligence in defence at Free State Command, and the subjects of his academic papers dealing with strategic studies.

Observers believe the department might adopt a much more scientific role, analysing internal and international political trends while leaving the muscle work to the departments equipped for it, the Defence Force and the Police and their respective specialists.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 79 p 12

[Editorial: "Debossing DONS"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Botha, appears to be turning the Department of National Security (DONS) into a think-tank, leaving security matters to the military and the police.

Support for this theory follows the appointment of Professor L D Barnard, an obscure young academic, as head of the organisation which, as BOSS, once wielded such formidable power. It seems that Mr Botha has heeded his Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who made an appeal during the special Parliamentary session on the Info scandal for the powers of DONS to be limited.

We hope this will apply equally to whoever is now handling these matters in South Africa. There must be no repeat of the kind of awesome powers wielded by General Hendrik van den Bergh under the Vorster administration.

But it is not enough merely to reorganise security organisations and personnel. The climate in which people with power believe they can operate above the law must be eradicated. And the first step to this must be the repeal of legislation which allows for arbitrary bannings and detention without trial.

CSO: 4420

KOORNHOF OPENS NEW HOMELAND, KWANDEBELE, ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

GROBLERSDAL. — There is an urgent need for the living conditions of Blacks to be improved and for job opportunities to be created as speedily as possible and on a large scale, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Opening the first session of the first Kwandebele Legislative Assembly at Siyabuswa Dr Koornhof said:

"I have already said, and it is something I should like to repeat, that to an increasing extent I am going to devote attention to the economic development of the Black states in South Africa."

He said he was convinced that the co-operation of the private sector and industries would be obtained to help with the economic development of the states, to improve living conditions of the Black people and to create job opportunities for them.

Meaningful

"In this connection involvement of the private sector and industries is needed, and I would hasten to add that I am convinced that we are going to get the necessary co-operation from them.

"My view is that we must consult with your leaders every step of the way so that the economic advancement of the Black states and their inhabitants will be meaningful and they will be inspired to become actively involved in the development.

"If your people are prepared to offer their labour, as in the past, it would be possible to consider involving them in several projects to a greater extent and on a large scale."

Dr Koornhof urged the Ndebele people to stand together, "and together you must work so that the territory of Kwandebele can develop into a state of which you and your descendants may be justly proud.

"The Government of South Africa holds the conviction that you as a nation must develop to greater prosperity and self-sufficiency, since in this way South Africa can develop further to become a part of the world where a plurality of nations can live together in peace.

"Good relations are important and, although we may differ, there is no reason why we should not be able to develop side by side as good neighbours. That is why I would urge you to develop your country, to stand together and to tackle matters constructive and systematically in the interests of your country.

"In this the Government of South Africa will always assist you as a good neighbour. I trust therefore that there will be a spirit of healthy co-operation between us, that there will be regular contact between us, and that co-operation will lead to a better understanding of problems on both sides." — Sapa.

FOUR REGIONAL COMMITTEES NAMED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday announced the names of the people who will serve on the regional committees dealing with the consolidation of the Homelands.

He said the committees would investigate consolidation at a local level, as already announced by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The eastern, northern, southern and central-western regional committees would consist of the following people:

Eastern regional committee.
Chairman - V A Volker, MP.
Representatives of agriculture - A C J E Schmidt (Natal), D C Sinclair (Natal), J S de Villiers (Transvaal).
Representatives of commerce - E G Hotchkiss (FCI), R J Heine (AHI), J R H Morrison (ASSOCOM).
Two representatives of each national state - D Lukhele (Kangwane), E C Mango (Kangwane), Dr T F Molisoee (Kwazulu), A J M van Rensburg (Kwazulu).
Representatives of the provincial authorities - N A Pistorius (Natal), I D P Burger (Transvaal).
Representatives of the United Municipal Executive - N J van Zyl (Kangwane), W J Schoeman (Kwazulu).
Representatives of regional development associations - J de Villiers (Transvaal), Dr J S Bertram (Natal).
Competent person appointed by local MP for particular area - M J Wessels.
Representative of administration boards - E C Schutte.
Representatives of development corporations - Dr M J Olivier (Kwazulu), W V Smith (Kangwane).
Benso - A Dowse.
Department of Co-operation and Development - J du Plessis, P C Wood.
Experts of the Department of Co-operation and Development and Benso will not be members of the committee, but will render assistance where necessary.
Co-opted - A A Lloyd, B G A Schaller.

The Northern regional committee.
Chairman - F Cronje, MP.
Representatives of agriculture - N J Kotze, A A Bruwer.
Representatives of commerce - Maj W Grach (FCI), A J Bester (AHI), L van Rhyn (ASSOCOM).
Two representatives of each national state - E P P Mdinga (Gazankulu), J D Matiyandile (Gazankulu), S M Mamane (Lobova), S P Kwakwa (Lobova), Headman E R B Mampangani (Venda), W M D Phaphi (Venda).
Representative of the provincial authorities - I D P Burger.
Representative of the United Municipal Executive - S E S Ferreira.
Representative of regional development associations - Mr J Botes.
Competent person appointed by local MPs for particular area - Mr H Kruger, MPC.
Representative of administration boards - Dr T L Boshoff.
Representatives of development corporations - Mr W J Schutte (Venda), Dr P C Mokgobong (Lobova), Mr N J S Kock (Shangaan/Tsonga).
Benso - Mr T D Potgieter.
Dept of Co-operation and Development - Mr B G Lowe, C J Cloete.
Experts of the Department of Co-operation and Development and Benso will not be members of the committee, but will render assistance where necessary.
Co-opted - Mr H J Wessels, Mr M J Koortjes, Dr C Grobbelaar.
Southern Regional Committee.
Chairman - Mr J W Greeff, MP.
Representatives of agriculture - Mr H J D Matthews, Mr K P Oshindeni.
Representatives of commerce - Mr M L Phillips (FCI), Mr P A van Zyl (AHI), Mr V M Ndeyay (ASSOCOM).
Two representatives of the national state - Mr G D Maytham (Ciskei), Mr G F Godden (Ciskei).

Representative of the provincial authorities - A. P D de Wet.
Representative of the United Municipal Executive - Mr J C K Erasmus.
Representative of regional development associations - Dr J H Hofmeyer.
Competent person appointed by local MPs for particular area - Mr P Loots.
Representative of administration boards - Dr J Wessels.
Representative of divisional councils - Mr R L de Lange.
Representative of Ciskei National Development Corporation - Mr F S Meisenböll.
Benso - Mr J Willemsen.
Dept of Co-operation and Development - Mr K P Taylor, Mr J N P du Plessis.
Experts of the Department of Co-operation and Development and Benso will not be members of the committee, but will render assistance where necessary.
Central western regional committee.
Chairman - Dr W D Kotze, MP.
Representatives of agriculture - Mr J P de Villiers (Qwaqwa), Mr J J Prinsloo (Kwandebele).
Representatives of commerce - Mr L P Bartel (FCI), Mr S J Greyling (AHI), Mr P B Reid (ASSOCOM).
Two representatives of each national state - Mr K Mzwane (Kwandebele), Mr S Mhlanga (Kwandebele), Mr G M Mhale (Qwaqwa), Mr B D H Mopole (Qwaqwa).
Representative of the provincial authorities - Mr I D P Burger (Transvaal), Mr J J la Grange.
Representatives of the United Municipal Executive - Prof J N R van Rhyn.
Representative of regional development associations - Mr D F L Diner (OFS), Mr P F Colin (Transvaal).
Competent person appointed by local MPs for particular area - Mr H V Hattings, MPC (Qwaqwa), Dr P Stofberg (Kwandebele).
Representative of administration boards - Dr W S Feyman.
Representative of development corporations - Mr F S Kraasenburg (Qwaqwa).
Benso - Mr E Chaffter.
Dept of Co-operation and Development - Mr F J Piessens, Mr D W Ndamand.
Experts of the Department of Co-operation and Development and Benso will not be members of the committee, but will render assistance where necessary. — Sapa.

TRANSKEI MINISTER EXPLAINS ORGANIZATIONS BANNING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

UMTATA. — The banning of 34 organisations by Transkei recently would be automatically lifted through a system of registration, the Transkei Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Digby Koyana said.

The statement was released in Umtata after he had told politicians and businessmen in Switzerland that the bannings were a "symbolic move".

"The whole idea is that we want to stop the incessant sprouting of organisations and start with a clean slate," he said.

Mr Koyana said that the Opposition party in Transkei had not been banned and was still allowed to organise meetings throughout the country.

Only two Opposition leaders had been arrested under the country's security laws. They were Mr Hector Ncokazi, former leader of the disbanded Democratic Party, and Paramount Chief Sabata Dalinyebo, leader of the Democratic Progressive Party. They had been brought to trial, showing that Transkei was a "highly democratic country".

Mr Koyana told the Swiss group that Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the State President, in 1978 met African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress leaders in London and told them that they would be welcomed in Transkei after independence.

These leaders gave the move their full blessings and agreed to support Transkei's new status, but later abrogated this agreement in a "communist-inspired somersault" of ANC-PAC policy towards Transkei.

This resulted, he said, in political exiles returning in dribs and drabs because they feared reprisals.

The recent bannings did not signify any change in Transkei's policy of encouraging ANC and PAC members to return to Transkei, provided they came in peace and unarmed.

Examples of those who returned were Mr Tshepo Lefela, the present Minister of Justice, and three Foreign Affairs officials, Mr Tennyson Makiwane, Mr Leslie Masimani, Transkei representative in New York, and Mr Ames Sombaka. Mr Lefela and Mr Masimani were active in the PAC and Mr Makiwane in the ANC.

Mr Koyana said that he expected some political exiles to visit Transkei before Christmas as a result of a meeting with Chief Matanzima in Zurich last January.

"The ANC and the PAC are among the 34 banned organisations and a group of PAC-backed guerrillas have been in detention in Transkei for more than a year," he said. — Sapa.

UNIONS DECIDE POLICY ON REGISTRATION

FOSATU Unions Meeting

Johannesburg POST in English 5 Nov 79 p 14

[Text] The nine unregistered unions in the Federation of South African Trade Union (Fosatu) will apply for registration on their own conditions:

That they be non-racial in membership and control,

That they by-pass provisional registration,

and that they remain unfragmented.

The decision was reached on Saturday after a day-long meeting of the 14 Fosatu unions and three Cape-based unions in which there was agreement on the criticism of the new labour legislation, but sharp differences on registration.

The two unregistered unions from Cape Town, the African Food and Canning Workers' and the Western Province General Workers' will not be applying for registration.

In a joint statement after the meeting, the 17 unions said they would not accept registration which was not granted on the basis that:

Unions must be completely non-racial and their membership and control;

Provisional registration will not be accepted. Registration must at least accord with the present criteria for final registration and any additional controls will not be accepted; and

Existing unions must be acknowledged and registration should not be used as a means of fragmenting them.

After the meeting, Mr Alec Erwin, general secretary of Fosatu, told POST: "Our intention is to test the agreed principles directly by submitting applications based on them."

The secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union, Mr J Theron, said: "The workers are not prepared to accept registration in 1979 for the African Food and Canning Workers' Union which is inferior to the registration that was granted to the Food and Canning Workers' Union in 1942."

Mr Theron said the new Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, which came into operation last month, did not allow for mixed unions.

The 70 delegates at the meeting said they agreed that their struggle was not for registration, but for the maintenance of certain basic principles--the right of all workers to join unions of their choice and the right of workers to unrestricted control of their unions.

Another grouping of unregistered unions, the Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions, had a meeting in the hall next door at the Cathedral Place at the same time.

The seven unregistered unions were meeting with the service organisation, Urban Training Project, to discuss their future relationship.

UTP assists unregistered unions with training, etcetera.

Black Clothing Workers Union

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Sieg Hannig]

[Text]

A forest of black hands rose in the packed Johannesburg City Hall yesterday to condemn the advocates of anti-South African boycotts.

The vote opposing the withdrawal of capital to prevent "increased unemployment, poverty and starvation" was taken at the annual meeting of the 20 000-strong black National Union of Clothing Workers.

About 1500 of the union's 16 000 members in Johannesburg missed their regular afternoon buses home to attend the meeting.

They also voted for the registration of their union and for its entry into a federation to promote closer collaboration with its coloured and white parent union, the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa.

"It has been proved that economic growth can destroy apartheid and its evils," said part of the resolution against boycotts taken under a banner which stated: "No sanctions but investments."

The vote was asked for by Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, the union general secretary, to back up her recent anti-boycott tour of the United States.

The union president, Mrs Emily Hlatywayo, said: "We can tolerate apartheid -- but we cannot tolerate starvation."

Senator Anna Schoepers said things had changed in South Africa and workers should see that they changed further.

EMPLOYERS ACCUSED OF INTERFERING IN UNION'S PROCESS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Riann de Villiers]

[Text]

THE activities of certain employers and five "parallel" trade unions for blacks have come under fire from the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), a major co-ordinating organisation of independent black trade unions.

In a statement issued yesterday, Fosatu claimed employers were actively interfering in the freedom of association of their workers by helping certain unions to organise in their plants.

It also accused some parallel unions and their registered parent unions of being too ready to co-operate with employers in an attempt to supplant the established independent black unions.

Most of the parallel unions singled out have been formed by affiliates of the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa), also sharply criticised by Fosatu.

Fosatu's move has highlighted the growing conflict between its affiliates and rival parallel unions — unions for blacks started by white or coloured unions — which is becoming one of the most explosive labour issues.

Fosatu said "unprecedented" numbers of companies were introducing unions to their black workers, doing much of the recruiting themselves.

Realising they would have to deal with black unions, many employers were "hostily looking around for the unions which they regard as the most convivial".

Fosatu said most of the unions involved had never organised black workers before and had not helped the unregistered unions, which had been fighting an uphill battle for years.

It said their sudden concern came at a time when organising black workers had become easy and respectable and registered unions were threatened more seriously than ever before by competition from organised black workers.

Independent black unions had struggled for years for employer recognition. "Now, suddenly, employers are bypassing the established black unions and are bringing new unions to their workers."

"In many cases the new unions are being used in an attempt to undermine or pre-empt organisation by Fosatu or unions affiliated to the Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions," the statement said.

New unions were competing at an "unfair advantage" because of employers actively interfering in the freedom of association of their employees.

Outlining this claim, Fosatu alleged that:

• Many companies were granting facilities, such as access for recruiting to new unions, which they denied to existing unions.

• Companies were helping new unions to organise.

• Personnel officers handled recruiting for new unions and in some cases collected subscriptions.

"In many companies, workers have been called together by management and told to join a certain union," Fosatu said.

"This interference by management effectively amounts to coercion. Few workers feel they can refuse to join without endangering their jobs."

Fosatu said it appeared most of the parallel unions would be prepared to accept certain conditions from management which would weaken the whole labour movement.

This included acceptance of management-dominated in-plant committees to handle in-plant issues.

Fosatu said it was not opposed to unions being granted facilities to recruit.

"However, it should be granted evenhandedly and without strings attached."

Management assistance was also unacceptable, the statement said.

Fosatu singled out one registered union — the South African Boiler-makers' Society — as the only one which had consulted with it on the advisability of forming a new union for blacks.

Spokesmen for the unions named in the statement could not be reached for comment.

BLACKS WARY OF BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS WITH WHITES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 6 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

BLACK-white business partnerships in black areas are impractical and would lead to businesses being controlled by whites, said Mr John Tau, a Mamelodi businessman and secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, yesterday.

Mr Tau was commenting on the announcement last week by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, that the Government had given the green light for black and white business partnerships to be formed in black areas.

Mr Tau said the average black trader lacked financial and business know-how and would be swallowed up by his more experienced white partner.

"It is going to do away with black initiative since small bu-

sinesses will be wiped out."

Mr Tau said black traders would welcome white business know-how, but blacks were not yet ready to enter into partnerships with whites because funds were limited.

Mr A Kekana, a businessman and former Mamelodi mayor, said such partnerships would be acceptable only if the blacks were allowed to trade in white areas as well.

"We should also be given the legal implications of this kind of partnership which would have to be explained to black businessmen beforehand," Mr Kekana said.

The chairman of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Community Council, Mr Z Z Mashao, said black-white partnerships were a good thing "as long as blacks won't be subservient to their white partners."

CSO: 4420

MINISTER DENIES PUBLIC CORPORATIONS TO TURN PRIVATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Dr Schaik van der Merwe, made it clear last night that in the short term there was no question of a transfer of public or State corporation assets — such as in Iscor and Escom — to the private sector.

Speaking at a Press conference Dr Van der Merwe said the impression had been created in the minds of people that the Government was "wildly getting rid of shares" in certain corporations. This was wrong.

In a statement afterwards he said: "There exists at present a considerable degree of speculation on the possible takeover in part of certain public or State corporations by the private sector through share issues to the public as in the case of Sasol.

"As the continuous dissemination of such rumours could create a wrong impression with the public I have thought it fit to release a public statement on this issue. I would like to put it clearly that the Government has already been promoting the physical economic activities of the private sector for a considerable period of time.

"Measures in this regard which have been taken during the past few months include the early repayment of the loan levy, a bonus payment to pensioners, an increase in subsidies and the redemption of a State loan.

"It would therefore be totally counter-productive for the Government to decide at this stage to draw large amounts from the private sector through share issues. Over the short term there is, therefore, no question of a transfer of assets to the private sector through share issues.

"I do not want to create the impression at all that the private sector should not

play an important role in the economic development and co-operation of South and Southern Africa."

Dr Van der Merwe said it must be made clear that a very thorough and in-depth investigation was being undertaken with a view to the formation of a national economic strategy for the Republic.

"Any speculation at this stage on the extent of institutional reforms, if any, is premature. Although it will be a continuous operation, action may also be taken from time to time. In addition it must be made clear that very good reasons still exist, and will exist in future, why the Government should act as entrepreneur in the market in certain directions.

"The considerations that arise in this connection include, among other things, strategic considerations and the question whether a specific product, because of its size and/or the risk attached to it, should in fact be undertaken by private firms." — Sapa.

GOLD SALES POLICY, TACTICS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Nov 79 p 14

[Text]

LONDON. — South Africa's recent take-up for reserves of gold sold by way of swap transactions signals a potentially more flexible sales policy which could mean some reduction in overall supplies from levels available so far this year, bullion analysts said yesterday.

They expect South Africa to continue with regular sales of weekly production, but whereas earlier swap repurchases appear to have been subsequently sold into the market, along with normal output, such additional amounts may in future be curtailed or withheld they said.

The Reserve Bank announced last week its gold holdings rose by R118 790 000 in October due to the repurchase of a portion of gold sold to foreign parties under swap transactions which was taken back into reserves.

The country's first gold swap agreement, in terms of which it sold spot from reserves and repurchased forward, was clinched in March 1978, and this was followed by a new swap arrangement in April 1977.

Based on the fall in value of gold holdings at the time of the respective agreements analysts estimate the amounts involved in the swaps totalled around 8-million ounces — possibly slightly more.

This is over a third of the annual production which has been fairly constant since 1975 at around 700 tons.

The Reserve Bank said at the outset the swaps were concluded at market-related prices and would not be disposed of on the open market during the period the agreements were effective, but would revert back to it on due dates.

It has consistently declined to disclose further details.

Analysts believe that since early this year swap gold repurchased by the Reserve Bank has subsequently been resold by it, on a conventional basis and at ruling market prices, back to the parties with which

it entered the swap arrangements.

They believe such sales, over and above sales of current production, occurred fairly regularly until October's restoration to reserves of the repurchased gold.

The analysts maintain the other parties to the swap arrangements are major Swiss and West German banks and calculate the forward repurchase price agreed in terms of the transactions averaged around \$140 to \$150 an ounce.

They point out the wide disparity between such price levels and those obtainable in the market in October, which South Africa is receiving for its sales from current production.

The Reserve Bank could therefore well afford to take up the relatively cheap gold repurchases and not resell these at the higher market prices, and still suffer no erosion in foreign earnings, they say.

Analysts note the extent of the benefit of increased gold revenues is well illustrated by the statement from Senator Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance, on Friday that 1979 net gold output value could total around R5 800-million against R3 380-million in 1978.

South Africa's reason for concluding the swap deals was to increase the cash component of its foreign exchange reserves and relieve short-term pressures on the reserves.

Thus the decision not to resell the swap repurchases last month but rather to put these back into reserves indicates that the authorities are probably now fairly satisfied with the foreign reserves position, analysts say.

They recall Senator Horwood's gold policy statement a couple of months back that "we will only sell what we regard as necessary to replenish our foreign exchange cash reserves. But weekly sales will continue".

CROP PROSPECTS NOW EXCELLENT AFTER RAINS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 79 p 21

[Text]

SPRINGTIME climatic conditions have been quite favourable throughout the main South African grain producing areas, grain merchants Kahn and Kahn report said.

It said beneficial rains were experienced earlier than usual followed by further rain during October, which enabled farmers to proceed with plantings optimistically.

It has been indicated, however, that the planting pattern has been somewhat changed with farmers planting more maize and fewer dry beans, the grain merchants added.

Kahn and Kahn said it is impossible to comment on the potential of the 1980 harvest at this early stage other than to say that given favourable growing conditions between now and end March, excellent crops of

maize, grain sorghum, groundnuts and to a lesser extent dry beans, can be expected.

It said farmers' contentions are that the economic return per hectare on maize is higher than on dry beans.

It seems new hybrid maize varieties are resulting in tonnages per hectare which are vastly improved, while the outturn per hectare of dry beans has not increased in recent years, is added.

South Africa's maize planting lasts from early November to late January, with just official estimates of plantings available in February.

The final estimate of

South Africa's 1978/79, April to May crop was 7,77-million tons against the previous season's outturn of 9,9-million, Agriculture Department figures show. — Reuter.

CSO: 4420

POTENTIAL VALUE OF NATAL BAUXITE DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by M. Hansen]

[Text]

NATAL's extensive deposits of bauxite, discovered several years ago, are essentially a strategic reserve which could be of great use in a crisis situation.

However, in the short term (on a smaller scale) important outlets might be found for the raw material provided certain problems were overcome.

This is the opinion of Dr M V Fey, a lecturer in the Department of Soil Science and Agrometeorology at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg.

Dr Fey says the quality of the ore varies, but on average it is similar to the quality of south-western Australian ore, which is used for alumina production. The Natal deposits contain about one-third aluminium oxide.

Dr Fey says bauxite is used in the refractories industry and also to produce aluminium sulphates for water purification and paper manufacture.

The Natal deposits have characteristics which are particularly favourable for beneficiation by chemical means. Dr Fey's research will be aimed at beneficiating the ore by reducing the high iron content through selective chemical extraction.

Should a suitable process be found, an immediate local market for beneficiated ore would be available and current imports of bauxite could potentially be replaced.

Dr Fey says it will probably not be an economic proposition to mine the deposits at this stage. But it has been calculated that there is sufficient bauxite to keep South Africa going in aluminium self-sufficiency for at least 20 to 25 years should it become strategically imperative.

The larger deposits of bauxite are located in the Wess, Ngome, Greytown and Impendle districts of Natal.

Dr Fey has recently returned from the United States, where he conducted research for 18 months at Texas A & M University into the properties of iron and aluminium minerals found in soils and bauxite deposits.

SASOL CHAIRMAN REVIEWS PROGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 79 p 20

[Article by David Bamber]

[Text]

OPERATING results since July 1 indicate that Sasol's taxed profit will not be less than the estimated R34-million in the year to June 1980, says chairman David de Villiers.

He points out construction on the Sasol Two factory has now reached 87 percent completion and commissioning of a number of plants commenced during the last few months.

Mr De Villiers adds a major production step was reached when the first coal was gasified in the gasification plant.

He notes a factory complex such as Sasol Two consists of a large number of individual plants, each of which has to be commissioned separately and in sequence.

From current planning, Mr De Villiers estimates the first oil products will be produced about the second quarter of 1980 and full production is expected to be achieved in 1982.

Site preparation for the Sasol Three project, announced in February this year, is 90 percent complete

and a workforce of 5 000 is presently employed on the construction site.

Purchase orders for 85 percent of the required equipment have been placed and all major contracts have been awarded, he says.

Mr De Villiers is satisfied with production at the Bos-

jespruit Colliery and says it will be supplying about 27-million tons of coal a year to Sasol Two and Sasol Three.

Mr De Villiers points out the public now holds 51 percent of the equity in Sasol, adding this will increase to 70 percent when all the shares already allotted in terms of the private placing have been issued by January 1981.

PRESIDENT VILJOEN INAUGURATES WATER PROJECT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

STANDERTON. — Because of the great strain on South Africa's water resources, everything must be done to use water as sparingly as possible, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said at Standerton yesterday.

Mr Viljoen was speaking at the official commissioning of the Usutu-Vaal project.

Opening the Grootdraai Dam near the town, Mr Viljoen said the conservation of water applied to the farmer as well as to industry.

Mr Viljoen, describing the Usutu-Vaal water scheme as 'extremely important', said the scheme would supply water to Sasol II and Sasol III for the manufacture of oil from coal as well as to various Ecom power stations "which will satisfy the constantly increasing demand for electrical power."

The Usutu-Vaal project was part of the development of the country's infrastructure with the object of improving living conditions for all inhabitants of the Republic.

"It is also evidence of the Government's faith in our ability to develop our country with the limited water resources available to us," he said.

He listed several other water schemes being planned or under construction to indicate what was being done to make provision in good time "so that our development and growth will not be impeded by a shortage of water in areas where it is needed in the interests of the country".

With regard to the possibility of increased productivity, it was conservatively estimated that the rate of increase in expenditure by the Department of Water Affairs to meet minimum expected requirements should be approximately 15 percent a year.

"That is to say, the expenditure of some R187.5-million for the current year should double every five years.

"When considering such large sums of money we once again realise that water can no longer be considered to be a cheap commodity, and every cubic metre of water will have to be used as efficiently as possible."

Although there were now indications that the water position in South Africa was a little more promising than was thought earlier, this did not mean that the nation could sit back complacently.

"There is already a backlog ... and we shall have to continue developing water schemes on a large scale even to provide for the latest estimates of water consumption in the year 2000."

Speaking at the same ceremony, the Minister of Water Affairs, Mr Broom Raubenheimer, said the Usutu-Vaal project, seen together with other dams and weirs in the Vaal River, formed possibly the most important scheme for the economy of South Africa.

He said with the completion of the dam, the steady yield of the Vaal River system, including Vaal Dam, Rand Water Board barrage, Bloemhof Dam, Vaalharts weir and the Douglas weir would increase by about 2.5 percent.

"The withdrawing of water for this scheme, however, will lower the present yield of the Vaal dam by about eight per cent. This is acceptable because the first phase of the Tugela-Vaal water project is already in operation, but it also means that the further phases of the project will have to be stepped up."

"Consequently the raising of the height of the Sterksfontein dam wall will have to be brought forward from 1989 to 1985.

"Seen in its entirety this system is possibly the most important for the economy of South Africa which called for particular ingenuity to provide for the needs mentioned," Mr Raubenheimer said. — Sapa.

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST SCIENTIFIC CONTACTS--Calvinist academics at Potchefstroom University have forged strong links with communist scholars in Russia and Eastern Europe. An informal, hush-hush exchange of scientific material has been taking place for many years and has the blessing of the university's rector, Professor Tjaart van der Walt. Professor Piet Ryke, an eminent zoologist who now heads the university's Research Bureau, feels the world would be a better place to live if it were controlled by scientists instead of politicians. "My department", he said, "exchanges publications with about 50 institutions and universities behind the Iron Curtain." Prof Ryke regularly corresponds with researchers in Moscow whom he met at a conference in the Russian capital in 1968. The only scientist who was prepared to discuss details of his research-exchange with the Russians was Professor Pieter Stoker, Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences. He is an expert on cosmic rays. "Cosmic rays in the Cape Town magnetic field", he said have their counterpart in Siberia. "So, it is of importance to scientists here and in the USSR to exchange the findings of our research." He has twice attended conferences behind the Iron Curtain. In 1969 he went to Hungary and in 1977 to Bulgaria. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Nov 79 p 10]

ARGENTINE TOURIST FLIGHTS CUTBACK--Cape Town--The high cost of aviation fuel in South Africa was a threat to the continuation of the Aerolineas Argentinas service to South Africa, the airline said in Cape Town yesterday. The cost of fuel has forced the airline not to run additional holiday flights this year. Last year special flights brought thousands of tourists from Argentina to give the Cape its best tourist season. "High fuel costs have made operating these supplementary flights an economic impossibility," said Dr C Sosa, the airline's general manager in South Africa. However, to accommodate increasing regular traffic, Aerolineas Argentinas had stepped up its scheduled service between the two countries--two Boeing 707 flights a week between Buenos Aires and Cape Town. Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Nov 79 p 5]

CHINA SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--A technical agreement of cooperation between the South African Bureau of Standards and the National Bureau of Standards of the Republic of China (Taiwan) has been formally signed in Pretoria. The agreement makes provision for the exchange of scientific and technical information, training courses, practical instruction and seminars for scientific and technical personnel. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Nov 79 p 5]

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA--South African/South American trade ties were strengthened in the past three weeks when a South African trade mission visited that continent. Business transactions amounting to several million rands were established. The visit was well-timed in that during the past year these countries opened up their economies and encouraged imports, says Senbanks Mr H Wiehahn, a member of the mission. There has been a gradual reduction of import tariffs as well as the lifting of embargoes on the import of especially luxury consumer goods. In Argentina he pointed out the average level of import tariffs has been reduced from about 80 percent a year ago to about 35 percent. The ultimate aim is to have it at 10 percent by 1984. Good opportunities exist for the export of intermediary and capital goods, while mining, industrial and agricultural expertise is also needed. South African industries should also be successful in exporting consumer goods on condition they are of a competitive quality, says Mr Wiehahn. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 79 p 23]

COMPUTER SCIENTIST APPOINTMENT--A new vice-president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Dr Edgar van Deventer (left), has been appointed to succeed Dr P J Rigden on January 1. Dr Rigden is retiring after 10 years as vice-president. Dr Van Deventer joined the CSIR in 1955 after graduating from the University of Pretoria. He became head of the CSIR computer centre in 1973. At the beginning of this year he became the first director of the Centre for Computing Services. He is a faculty member of the South African Academy for Science and Art and a member of the South African Computer Society. Dr Van Deventer is married with three children. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 79 p 9]

LOANS FOR TRANSKEI--Umtata--Transkei had received R14,4-million in loans this year from an unnamed European country for development projects, the Secretary for Finance, Mr J Maqubela, said in Umtata yesterday. The first two loans, amounting to R9,4-million, were to be used for housing development in Butterworth and Umtata. The latest loan of R5-million would be used on a development project. Described as "unfounded" were rumours that the Transkeian Government was experiencing difficulty in paying civil servants' salaries. The problem had been caused by the decision to close the gap between salaries of Black and White civil servants in South Africa. The Transkeian Government had then asked for an additional grant from South Africa to prevent Transkeians leaving for the South African civil service, where salaries were higher. Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 79 p 8]

KELP FARMING PROJECT--For the first time in the Western Cape, kelp (*ecklonia maxima*) is being harvested at Kommetjie, near Cape Town, reports The Cape Times. The seaweed can be used directly as nutriment, fodder, and agricultural and horticultural fertiliser, and indirectly to provide elginic acid, used for the production of toothpaste, artificial creams, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals. Mr J Matthews, assistant director of the Department of Sea Fisheries, said a private company had been granted a State contract to harvest the seaweed, after thorough research on the weed by the department and oceanographers from the University of Cape Town. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Nov 79 p 13]

ALUMINUM WHEELS FOR CARS--A R1,25-million plant to make aluminum wheels for South African-made cars is being installed at NF Die-Casting's Alberton, Transvaal, factory. Local production will save foreign exchange and ease motor manufacturers into the final phase of local content. The company's managing director, Mr Klaus Daams, says contracts from a number of local motor manufacturers have been received. These will account for 85 per cent of the plant's capacity. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Nov 79 p 13]

BREWERIES-DISTILLERY MERGER--It's cheers and goodbye to cheap beer and wine--unless the Government reverses its recent approval of the monopolistic Rembrandt-SA Breweries (SAB) deal. The Progressive Federal Party's consumer affairs spokesman, Mr Rupert Lorimer (right), and two economists have condemned the merger because they claim it has created a beer monopoly and does not conform with the Liquor Act and Regulations of Monopolistic Conditions Act. Rembrandt sold Intercontinental Breweries to SAB--giving it a beer monopoly--while SAB, Rembrandt and KWV will each hold 30 percent interest in a new and massive wine and spirits company. Mr Brian Kantor, of the University of Cape Town's School of Economics, described the new company, Cape Wine and Distiller, as a "monster". He said the intention of the agreement was to increase the price of beer, relative to wine and to help the wine farmer. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Nov 79 p 11]

BOPHUTHATSWANA MAIZE SILO--Mnabatho--Bophuthatswana's first maize silo has been completed at Vryhof at a cost of R1,75-million, said a spokesman for the Ditsobotla Secondary Cooperative. The silo can store 50 000 tons of maize and has road and rail outloading facilities. Sapa. [Text] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Nov 79 p 5]

MANGANESE DEPOSITS DISCOVERY--Cape Town--The small south Cape town of Caledon is expected to become a "boom town" after the discovery of rich manganese deposits in the area last week. The projected yield from the new manganese field is about 100 000 metric tons per year. Test holes are to be drilled soon and the manganese will be exported through Port Elizabeth to Taiwan. It was found that the manganese content of the ore was between 48 and 53 percent, which compares favourably with the quality

of the ore being mined at Postmasburg: A German subsidiary of Anglo American has expressed interest in mining the ore at Caledon. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 79 p 5]

CAR SALES INCREASE--Car sales figures for October 1979 suggest that the upturn in the economy is reasonably well on its way. Sales of new cars and commercial vehicles increased sharply last month compared with September. Car sales increased by 17,6% to 18 665 and commercial vehicle sales rose by 18,6% to 9 363. Compared with October 1978, car sales last month were 15% higher and commercial vehicles were up 20,2%. According to Naamsa, in the first 10 months of this year car sales were 3,8% higher at 175 458 than in the corresponding period of last year. A projection suggests that total sales for this year might reach 234 000 units, although this is a little higher than many spokesmen in the industry anticipate. The figure bandied about is 210 000. The performance of commercial vehicles on a year-against-year base to October is not so impressive, a drop of 1,5% to 82 151, but it must be remembered that commercials started the year badly. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Nov 79 p 12]

BOTHA CRITICISM OF U.S.--The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha last night said that the United States could have done more to help search for seamen from the Berge Wanda ore carrier by supplying South Africa with the special marine aircraft designed for search and rescue. He said that this would have been better than dispatching these aircraft from the US weeks after the tragedy took place. Mr Botha said that time is of the essence and correct air sea rescue equipment essential for this type of disaster. He said that no other state in the region apart from South Africa was capable of performing this task and since it is prepared to do so, it is tragic that these efforts are hampered by the refusal to sell SA the right equipment. He said that while the US efforts to find the seamen were praiseworthy, the intervening delay undoubtedly reduced the chances of success. The United States could have made a more significant contribution by supplying SA with these aircraft. [by Jaap Theron] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Nov 79 p 2]

NRP CAMPAIGN PLANS--Four East Rand towns, Boksburg, Benoni, Edenvale and Springs are to receive top priority from the New Republic Party, in a bid to strengthen its position in the Transvaal. An NRP spokesman said yesterday that the party had decided at a meeting in Benoni, that there was an urgent need to implement widely acceptable answers to the country's political problems, and that efforts would have to be re-doubled to achieve them. "This resolve is reinforced by Mr P W Botha's refusal to allow the NRP government in Natal to implement the agreement reached with other race groups, known as the "Natal Indaba". "This means that we have to nominate parliamentary seats for urgent attention, and these are Boksburg, Benoni, Edenvale and Springs. "These will be amended, when the new delimitations are made," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 79 p 7]

INKATHA CONTRIBUTION ON CONSTITUTIONS--Durban--Inkatha has submitted written evidence to the 24-man commission appointed to inquire into a new constitution for South Africa under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Schlebusch. The evidence was given after an invitation from the commission. The movement was to have given oral evidence when the

commission sat in Durban earlier this month, but was unable to do so because all senior members were engaged in talks with the banned ANC in London. Inkatha's secretary-general, Mr O D Dhlomo, said the commission had acknowledged receipt of the evidence and indicated it might wish to hear oral evidence at a later date. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Nov 79 p 5]

MOTLANA ON INKATHA, ELECTION--Inkatha's involvement in next year's Soweto Council election would link the township with homeland politics, the chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nthato Motlana, said in a statement yesterday. He said he was not against the Zulu cultural movement but he feared its involvement would sway many people and indoctrinate them with homeland politics. "Inkatha is free to take part in the council election but members of the Committee of 10 and the Soweto Civic Association will not take part." If Inkatha competed against the SCA in its 30 wards he was sure they would not win. Dr Motlana reiterated the Committee of 10's stand not to take part in the council election unless the Government "dismantles the whole apartheid system in the country". Blacks should be given powers similar to those enjoyed by Johannesburg City Council to represent the residents fully, he said. He said the Committee of 10 and the SCA's main objective was to create a local authority answerable to the people of Soweto. These bodies were opposed to the Government-introduced Community Council. Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Nov 79 p 2]

MULTIRACIAL DELEGATION TO EUROPE--A multiracial team of South African politicians left South Africa last night for a two-week top-level visit to the European Parliament in Strasbourg and other European capitals. The visit, which is being funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and its information service, is at the invitation of a German public relations firm, the Hennenhofer group, which is contracted to both the West German and European parliaments. The seven politicians making the trip are Chief Lennox Sebe, Chief Minister of Ciskei, Mr Lofty Adams, of the coloured Labour Party, Dr A Moola, a leading Indian politician, Mr Harry Schwarz, of the PFP, Mr Vause Raw, NRP leader, and Dr Dennis Worrall, NP MP for Gardens. The South African Freedom Foundation--the organisation which earlier this year was revealed as an Information front organisation and which is now openly funded by the Government, is the Hennenhofer group's agent in South Africa and acted on behalf of the German company in helping to arrange the trip. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Nov 79 p 2]

NEW INDIAN TOWNSHIP PLANS--The White Benoni townships of Mackenzie Park and New Modder will not become Indian areas. The Government instead will expropriate a large tract of land to the east of Rynsoord, for further Indian township development. Rynsoord was occupied by Whites until late last year, when the Government decided that the "ghost town" should be taken over because of overcrowding in Benoni's Indian township of Actonville. The new land is estimated to be large enough to accommodate 1 000 houses. It is bordered on two sides by deproclaimed land that will become extensions

to the new township when required. Mr Salem Abram-Mayet, a spokesman for the Actonville Action Committee which was instrumental in securing the new land, said it would take care of Actonville's problems for many years to come. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 79 p 11]

WARNING TO EXTREMISTS--The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday gave a firm warning to all radical right wing or radical left wing organisations in South Africa that "they will not be allowed to disrupt public life in the country". Mr Le Grange reacted to the attempts last week of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging to disrupt Dr Andries Treurnicht's public meeting at Fochville and said: "We cannot allow racism from the extreme right or from the extreme left in South Africa." He said his department did not consider action against the AWB or other organisations at this stage. "But I want to warn them, they must not think that public meetings of other political parties are opportunities for them to act like thugs. "Any racist group from the right or the left, who as a result of strong arm tactics are on the wrong path, better realise it in good time," the Minister said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 79 p 2]

TRANSKEI DETAINEE RELEASE--A Johannesburg advocate, Mr Fikile Bam, who has been detained in Transkei for nearly three months, has been released by the security police, the head of the Transkei security police, (Colonel Martin Ngoeba, confirmed yesterday. Col Ngoeba refused to say why Mr Bam, who has arrested on August 22, had been detained or to give reasons for his release. Earlier this week Col Ngoeba confirmed that he had received appeals from Amnesty International calling for the release of political prisoners in Transkei. Mr Bam said he was not given any reason for his detention. He was interviewed by the police only once--on the 14th day of his detention. "I was asked about my general association with people and organisations in the past and also something about receiving funds from overseas, which the police suspected were to be used for the defence of Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo," Mr Bam said. He had received overseas funds but not for Chief Sabata's trial. While in detention he received a brief to assist in the defence of Chief Sabata. Mr Bam, a former Robben Island prisoner, was detained in Transkei in 1976 for 50 days and, for three months, in 1977. Sapa. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 79 p 8]

TRANSKEI OPPOSITION MEMBER--Umtata--There is no democracy in Transkei, the national organiser of the opposition Transkei Democratic Party, Mr Babini Pikashe, told the Magistrate's Court in Umtata on Thursday. He was giving evidence at a trial in which he was appearing on two counts under the Transkei Constitution Act. He pleaded not guilty before Mr D Andrews. The charges arise from a letter to the editor published in a Xhosa bi-weekly paper, Intshimbi, in April this year. The letter allegedly said that the State President and others were claiming that Transkei was a democracy when in fact it was a state governed by an aristocracy. It also claimed that the President wished to deliver the people to an authoritarian police

state. The State alleged Mr Pikashe committed an act or acts calculated to violate the dignity or injure the reputation of the State President. It also alleged the letter said the utterances and views of the State President were evil. On the second count it is alleged he performed acts intended or likely to have the effect of subverting or interfering with the authority of the chiefs in Transkei. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 79 p 4]

QWAQWA MINISTER COURT CASE--Bloemfontein--An application by the QwaQwa homeland's former Minister of Works, Mr Caswell Koekoe, to be reinstated in the Cabinet has been dismissed in the Free State Supreme Court. Mr Koekoe was Minister of the Interior until January 16, after which he was appointed Minister of Works. He was latter dismissed from the Cabinet. Mr Justice C M S Brink, with the concurrence of Mr Justice L C Steyn, said there were clear indications in the QwaQwa Constitution Proclamation that a Minister whose dismissal was sought by the Chief Minister did not have the right to put his side to the matter. Mr Justice Brink said that clearly the requirement that a petition be laid before the State President merely indicated the Government of South Africa must be informed of the reasons for dismissal. It followed that Mr Koekoe was not entitled to put his side of the matter and his application against the Government and the Chief Minister, Mr T K Mopeli, could not succeed. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 Nov 79 p 4]

RELEASED THEN BANNED--Cape Town--The Institute of Race Relations has expressed shock at the five-year banning order served on Mr Eddie Daniels immediately after he ended a 15-year jail sentence. Mr Daniels (50) was released from Robben Island last week. In a statement, Mrs Daphne Wilson, Western Cape chairman of the Institute, pointed out that Mr Daniels was the only Black member of the Africa Resistance Movement to be imprisoned in 1964. "All the Whites were released more than 10 years ago when their sentences were reduced. "Having now completed the 15-year prison sentence with no remission, surely he should be regarded as having paid in full whatever debt he may have owed to society. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Nov 79 p 8]

BRINK NOVEL BAN LIFTED--The Publications Appeal Board yesterday lifted the ban on controversial Afrikaans writer, Professor Andre Brink's book, "n Droë Wit Seisoen." In a lengthy judgment the board said the impression the book made was "so coarse that it overshot its aim and is counter-productive, rather than undermining. "The Appeal Board knows that any people will be aggravated by this publication. "But aggravation about political criticism is common in South Africa and is no reason to judge "'n Droë Wit Seisoen" undesirable." The board said the question that had to be answered was whether the book would have any harmful effects on any interests. "We are of the opinion that because of its one sidedness, artificiality, superficiality and generalisation it will not have a convincing effect on readers." Referring to the book's possible undermining influence, the board said a revolutionary, or potential revolutionary, who might read it "would not be strengthened in

"his aim." "To ban the book would be a stimulant for revolutionaries or potential revolutionaries. "It is true that fiction is used in the undermining campaign against South Africa but this should not be confused with the right to exercise political criticism--which is one of democracy's cornerstones." [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 79 p 6]

RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE PRESIDENT--Mr Rene de Villiers, former newspaper editor and PFP MP for Parktown, has been elected president of the South African Institute of Race Relations. He will be officially appointed at the institute's council meeting in Cape Town on January 23. Mr De Villiers succeeds Professor John Dugard, of the University of Witwatersrand, whose two-year term of office ends next month. Earlier this month the institute appointed a new director, Mr John Rees, a former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Nov 79 p 3]

EGLIN ASSIGNED COLORED PORTFOLIO--Cape Town--The former leader of the Progressive Federal Party Mr Colin Eglin, has been given the shadow portfolio of Coloured Relations. This was announced in Cape Town yesterday by the leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert. "In view of the present deadlock and problems concerning the Government and representatives of the Coloured person's Representative Council, I have decided that Mr Eglin will take responsibility for the portfolio on Coloured Relations. "A statement on the reallocation of portfolios among PFP caucus members will be forthcoming shortly," Dr Slabbert said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 79 p 7]

CSO: 4420

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS PAID LESS THAN LIVING WAGE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Nov 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Over the past few years Swaziland has undergone a building boom of proportions quite remarkable for so small a country, and while the tempo shows signs of decreasing there is still a great deal of construction work planned over the next few years.

The country as a whole has benefitted from new infrastructure in the form of roads and railways, factories providing thousands of new jobs and government departments being able to move out of inadequate rented premises into their own modern offices. In addition schools and clinics have sprung up in all areas of the kingdom.

Swaziland's building consultants have never had it so good and, of course, the construction companies--particularly the large multinationals--have made a great deal of money, a fair proportion of which has gone to the government in the form of taxation.

Unfortunately, however, there is also a particularly unsavoury side to this bonanza. As we reported in the last issue of "Business Times" the vast majority of the people involved in construction, the labourers, are being paid the legal minimum wage of 22 cents an hour. They are further penalised by having to work a 190 hour month, as opposed to 170 hours for office workers, before qualifying for overtime pay.

This means that they are making a basic wage of E44,20 in a four week month, and as the statutory minimum wage has remained the same for 20 months, the effective figure after inflation has been taken into account is about E31.

Figures compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations show just how unrealistic this wage is. The household subsistence level for an average black family is between E160 and E190 depending on the part of the country they live in. This figure covers only food, clothing, rent,

transport, fuel and cleaning material, but does not take into account such things as school fees, medical costs and replacement of broken household items.

The Institute recommends that the minimum wage be at least 50 percent above this figure to achieve the household effective level at which a family can reasonably live.

The building contractors are not going to rectify the situation as labour represents a large percentage of their costs. If one company pays its workers above the legal minimum then competitors who do not will be awarded the contracts.

The only way out of the intolerable situation in which a large proportion of the country's labour force is suffering terrible hardships, as are their families, is for the government to take decisive action substantially to increase the minimum wage and at the same time to remove loopholes in the existing legislation. Certainly we shall have to pay more for our buildings, but we will not have to feel ashamed of them.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SICK DETAINEE--A 60 days detainee, Mr. Samuel Myeni, who is a banned former politician, has recovered from an undisclosed illness at the Mbabane Government Hospital, the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, Dr. Nasser Khayam said today. Mr. Myeni, a 60 days detainee at Matsapa Central Prison, was admitted to the Security Wards of the hospital on Friday November 9 to be treated for an undisclosed illness. He is a former executive committee member of the now defunct Ngwane National Liberatory Congress Party of Dr. Ambrose Zwane. He has been in detention under the 60 days without trial King's Proclamation of 1973 since May last year. He is a sugar cane farmer at Vuvulane Irrigation Scheme. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Nov 79 p 1]

NEW DIRECTOR OF BROADCASTING--The head of the civil service, Shadrack Sibanyoni, has announced the appointment of J. B. S. Vilakati, of the department of establishments and training, as the new director for the Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Services. The former acting director, Anson Dlamini, has been transferred to the ministry of justice as assistant registrar general. [Summary] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Nov 79 p 1]

SOLDIER ASSAULTS ON CIVILIANS--The Chief Justice has expressed concern at the high number of cases of vicious assaults on civilians by soldiers in Swaziland. "The public is entitled to be protected against such conduct and it is for this reason that deterrent sentences are called for," the Judge said in today's case. He said a defence submission that the accused had received little education was no excuse to behave in this manner. Privates Thuli Dlamini, Mgcibelo Gamedze and Mandla Ndzimandze were each sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment without the option of a fine for assaulting a civilian. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 15 Nov 79 p 1]

NEW CHARGES AGAINST STRIKERS--The state is pressing fresh charges against 78 employees of Ubombo Ranches who were allegedly involved in an unlawful strike and demonstration in Big Bend last August, the Director of Public

Prosecutions, Mr. J. A. Hassanali, said today. A new docket has been prepared and was given to Court officials yesterday. All initial charges and alternative charges against the workers were quashed when Advocate Vernon Berrange pointed out technical loopholes in the manner in which they had been framed by the Crown. Mr. Berrange is conducting the defence. The accused were charged with contravening the Public Order Act in that they allegedly intimidated other workers to participate in an unlawful strike. Alternatively there were charged of contravening the Industrial Conciliation and Settlement Act. On the second count the accused were charged with participating in an unlawful assembly. Alternatively, they were charged under the King's Proclamation of 1973, in that they allegedly participated in an unlawful demonstration without the written consent of the Commissioner of Police in terms of the Act. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Nov 79 p 1]

WATER SHORTAGES--The town of Siteki still faces a serious water shortage although the early summer rains have alleviated the situation slightly. The water and Sewerage Board's Chief Water Engineer, Mr. J. Johnstone, told the Times this morning that Siteki's main resevoir is presently about half full, which is the equivalent of 37 days of water supply. For the past two and half months water had to be pumped 12 hours a day, seven days a week, from Forbes Dam to the main dam which has a capacity of 35,000 cubic metres. About a week ago pumping stopped because of the dangerous low water level in the 7,500 cubic meters Forbes Dam. Demand on Siteki's water supply will increase next year because an extra storage dam tapping the main resevoir and serving the Siboteleni area will become operational. Siteki is the worst hit area in Swaziland as far as water supplies go, and less rain than expected has fallen this summer. Another area facing the same problem, although it is less severe, is Lomahasha which borders on Mozambique in the north-east. Lomahasha draws its water from Mozambique and the water shortage has caused a restricted flow from the neighbouring country. [Excerpts] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Nov 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

MUSLIMS DEMAND RELEASE OF AMERICAN HOSTAGES IN IRAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

THE United Islamic Organisation in Zambia, has sent an urgent appeal to Iran's unofficial head of state, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, urging him to free 100 hostages students are holding in the American embassy in Teheran.

The appeal, contained in a cable sent to Ayatollah Khomeini, says that the holding of the hostages, who had nothing to do with the deposed Shah of Iran, whom the students want extradited from the United States, is unjustified.

"It is inconsistent with the spirit of fairness and humanity which is the inspiration of Islam and indeed the inspiration and the purpose of your revolution.

"We therefore, as a brother in Islam, beg to you to have regard to the decent sentiments of humanity at large and free those who are being held against their will and in a cause of which they are innocent bystanders," the cable says.

The cable, sent by UIO chairman, Mr Gool Patel, said that the Islamic movement in Zambia was worried that the image of the religion would be tarnished if innocent blood was spilt by killing the hostages.

CSO: 4420

WHITE LOYALISTS OFFER TO FIGHT FOR ZAMBIA

Support Security Measures

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] WHITE expatriates and Zambians yesterday expressed their support for the security measures announced by President Kaunda which put the country on a full war alert.

They have offered their services in defence of the country if called upon by President Kaunda.

The pledges of support, from "a band of loyalists" and the Commercial Farmers Bureau, come in the wake of unprovoked attacks by rebel Rhodesian commandos on Zambia's economic installations.

It also comes after a warning by Dr Kaunda on Tuesday at a Mulungushi Hall Press conference that expatriates — black and white — must leave Zambia immediately if they did not like the security situation instead of making unfounded allegations in the foreign Press.

A State House spokesman confirmed that many messages of support to Dr Kaunda were coming in both by telephone and in writing.

The message on behalf of a "band of loyalists" was written by a well known Lusaka architect, Mr Andy Anderson.

He said in his letter to the President: "With peace in the region at stake, I

would wish you to know that while you appear to be completely on your own in your efforts, as regards the international community, you should know that you have the backing and support of many sectors of the Zambian community.

"On behalf of a particular band of loyalists, please accept support in your efforts, and if we can be of any assistance, even in a minor way, please do not hesitate to let me know," Mr Anderson said.

He explained in an interview later that President Kaunda was justified in his reaction to the rebel attacks "because it was a slap in the face".

He said he had a lot of expatriate staff and "they are sympathetic to Zambia's position".

The Commercial Farmers Bureau statement said the President had the right to demand of any of its members any form of assistance he required in defending the country and this include military service.

The bureau assured President Kaunda he could count on "the willing support of our members.

"If any of our members feel that they cannot give their unflinched support to Zambia at a time when enemies are literally attempting to destroy it, then we warmly recommend that they leave the country."

"We have always insisted that the Zambian Government — in the form of Namboard or the police — has an obligation to serve us well."

"Now the boot is on the other foot. If we do our full share to defend this country, then we have no further claims on the attention of its Government," the bureau said.

"There are many trained and skilled people in the farming community and there are considerable transport and other facilities in the possession of farmers."

Another message of support to President Kaunda was from a veteran freedom fighter, Mr Paul Kalichini who said he felt time had come to fight back to the finish and in defence of the nation.

He said the nation had suffered too long and too much at the hands of racists.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

THIS is the time for Zambia's friends to stand up and be counted. Typical of a genuine ally, Tanzania has been the first to express solidarity with us and to offer aid of whatever kind we may require.

Zambia knows that the other three Frontline states — Mozambique, Botswana and Angola — are with us in this dark hour of our struggle against the forces of reaction.

It is true that these allies have their own problems, most of them created by the same savages who are attacking Zambia. To expect them to provide immediate material aid may, therefore, be too optimistic.

Zambia has other allies, however, who are not in the frontline of the struggle against racism. Moreover, these are allies who are able to help her with weapons for war if they really wanted to.

When President Kaunda said Zambia reserved the right to call on her friends for help, there may have been sniggers in some Western quarters.

Our prediction is that the people who take this attitude may soon be launching from the other side of their mouths.

For a long time President Kaunda has warned that southern Africa could trigger off the third world war, or make Vietnam look like a Sunday school picnic.

The tendency to discount this possibility has been based on the character of the President, his philosophy of eschewing violence, unless pushed against the wall.

It has also been encouraged by the strength of the country's defence force compared with those of the enemy. Certainly, there is no "war psychosis" in Zambia, hence our small expenditure on weapons of destruction.

Yet even Muzorewa, whose monumental stupidity in politics is probably surpassed only by his willingness to lick the boots of the whites, must know that there is an end to everything.

Zambia has struggled to bring about peaceful change in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. For her efforts, she has been bombed, her people killed by the racists and her Party and its Government villified by some of her own citizens.

Zambia has never launched an attack into Rhodesia, or into South Africa and Namibia, which the racists continue to occupy illegally. But now Zambia has its back against the wall.

There is no more doubt that the racists of Pretoria and Salisbury are bent on destroying Zambia as a nation, to destroy everything. The whites who have pledged their support for President Kaunda's stand must realise that what they may be fighting for soon may not be just their farms but their very lives.

FARMERS RADIO COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK PLANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Nov 79 p 7

[Excerpt] Farmers in Kabwe's Chisamba area will soon have radio communication systems as one of the protective measures against bandits.

Master-mind of the project, farmer Mr Ron Landless, said the need for radio communication systems had been necessitated by the recent killing of another farmer and his wife.

Mr Frederick Alexander, died in Kabwe General Hospital on November 10, ten days after his wife, Maude, was killed when the couple were attacked by two armed men.

Mr Alexander had been critically ill in hospital with bullet wounds after the attack.

Mr Landless said that Chisamba had been quiet for some time, but the peace was not permanent.

The Government has allowed farmers to install radio systems on their farms so that they could communicate with the police and colleagues for assistance in the event of an attack, he said.

"We feel this venture will help reduce crime in the area, which at present has unreliable telephone system," he said.

Mr Landless said the proposed radio communication systems would not in any way be used for purposes other than those of having direct links with the police.

"The Postal and Telecommunications Corporation have agreed in principle to a common frequency system which is just a short range."

Earlier unconfirmed reports suggested the Government had turned down a request from farmers in Southern Province who wanted to have a similar system.

Highly-placed Government sources reported that Southern Province farmers had been refused permission to establish radio links on their farms because of the grave security situation in the area.

Mr Landless said, apart from using the radio system to contact the police in the event of armed robberies, fires and stock thefts, farmers would be able to communicate with workers in the fields.

The systems would have already been installed had it not been for the problems in obtaining foreign exchange to import equipment.

"We are now happy that the Government has allocated the company which is going to install the systems with foreign exchange to bring in about 260 radio sets," he said.

Mr Landless declined to name the company, but said a farmer wishing to have a communication system would pay between K3,000 to K4,000.

There are about 50 commercial farmers in Chisamba who had expressed interest in having the radio network installed.

CSO: 4420

CHISAMBA FARMERS REFUSE TO GROW MAIZE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 79 p 7

[Text] Commercial farmers in the Chisamba area near Lusaka have flatly refused to grow maize this year because of what they describe as poor Government agricultural policy.

At their stormy meeting held at the Twin Palm Farm, addressed by Member of Parliament for the area, Mr Saul Chipwaya, the farmers, most of them white, gave the Government ten days in which to change the policy "or we will not grow even a single acre of maize this year."

Mr Chipwaya, who said he was sent by President Kaunda to urge commercial farmers to grow maize. Zambia's staple food, warned that he foresaw a situation where the Government might reposes farms belonging to commercial farmers for not growing "the people's food."

"I can see this happening or forcing you to grow a certain amount of maize first before allowing you to grow other crops. It has happened in other countries, but we don't want this to happen here," he said.

But, chairman of the Commercial Farmers Bureau in the Chisamba area, Mr Linda van Deventer, deplored this statement and said farmers did not want to be intimidated.

"We don't want threats from any one. We are in this country because we like it with its good farming land. But, please don't threaten us because we can go," he said.

Mr Chipwaya sat stone-faced as he listened intently to a catalogue of problems the farmers said they were facing.

Not paying

Mr Deventer told Mr Chipwaya that farmers had stopped growing maize because it did not bring any money to them. He talked of how Namboard had not been

paying them for their produce and how it was refusing guaranteed and certified cheques from farmers insisting on cash only.

They said if the Government wanted them to produce maize, they should be given K15 producer price per bag as opposed to the present K11.

Mr Chipwaya was booed when he told the farmers that the Government was considering a review of the present producer price. The farmers replied almost in unison: "It is too late now."

They said another incentive for commercial farmers should be to give them K1 per bag to remit outside the country. If this was done, farmers would grow a lot of maize and make Zambia a prosperous nation, they said.

They saw no logic in importing from a half million bags of maize which the Government is planning to do in order to meet the current shortfall for K90 million at K30 per bag while giving local farmers only K11 per bag.

"Since the annual national consumption of maize in Zambia is estimated at eight million bags, it would only cost the Government K8 million instead of spending K90 million," Mr Deventar said.

Member of the Central Committee for Copperbelt Province, Mr Shadreck Soko has ordered chiefs Machiya, Ndubeni and Lesa to call villagers who have gone to Luswishi and Lufubu rivers for fishing so that they could start ploughing in readiness for the coming season.

Mr Soko who is on a grow more food campaign in Ndola Rural said: "It is shameful for men to go fishing instead of helping their wives in preparing fields."

He described such men as exploiters who are trying to bring food shortages in the country.

Mr Soko urged Party officials in the areas to report villagers who refused to return to their villages to Ndola Rural governor, Mr Levison Mutosho.

At a meeting at St Anthony mission in Kashiba in Chief Ndubeni's area, the member of Central Committee told the chief that he was not happy with the way villagers were catching caterpillars ("ifinkubala") by cutting down trees.

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BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH IRAQ--Baghdad, Thursday--Zambia and Iraq today pledged to work together following the first round of talks between Presidents Kaunda and Saddam Hussein. During the talks here the two leaders examined a number of areas of co-operation at both party and government levels. Briefing the Press, President Kaunda's special assistant for Press, Mr Milimo Punabantu, said during the discussions the two leaders reached important decisions on economic co-operation. To this effect, officials have been given the greenlight to prepare the necessary instruments of agreement as the two leaders are expected to sign a joint communique at the end of the presidential visit and the talks are still continuing. Meanwhile, the Baghdad Observer, the only English paper in Iraq, today condemned and described the cutting of Zambia's links with friendly neighbouring countries as a move aimed at putting unwarranted pressure on Zambia by the rebel Rhodesian regime. The paper, charged that the "cowardly action" by the rebel regime was aimed at forcing Zambia to give up support of the liberation movements in southern Africa which are fighting for genuine independence. The Observer said the "cruel aspect of the whole racist pressure including the recent maize blockade on Zambia was that the regime was exploiting a situation caused by this year's drought, as the country normally grows enough maize to feed her population." Zana. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 79 p 1]

GUN PROBE--The Party and its Government have been urged to investigate sources of guns used by bandits. According to resolutions passed at a Party regional conference in Kalulushi, there was insecurity in Zambia as a result of constant attacks on people by bandits. "This is not what UNIP under the philosophy of Humanism would like to bear," says one of the resolutions. The delegates recommended that selling of security services uniforms should be controlled by the Government in order to prevent them from falling into wrong hands. The conference also called for the re-introduction of carpentry, metal work, sewing and leather workshops in primary and secondary schools so that pupils who failed to get employment could open their own carpentry or metal work shops. And to avoid starvation, the conference suggested that sufficient grain storage facilities be provided in all districts. "There should also be refrigeration systems

"for Zamhort in order to preserve fresh food," the resolution says. The conference urged the Party and its Government to build prisons on vacant land in rural areas so that prisoners could be used in the agrarian revolution. "A move should be taken to ease the provision of agricultural loans to Zambians in order to accelerate the agrarian revolution," the delegates said. Local authorities were urged to take part actively in the agrarian revolution as a follow-up to the presidential directives. The conference also complained about lack of hospitals, clinics and health centres despite the large population in Chibuluma, Chambeshi and the peri-urban areas of Kalulushi district. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 79 p 2]

FISHING INDUSTRY FUNDING SOUGHT--The Government is looking for K2.5 million to revamp the fishing industry, Minister of State for Lands and Natural Resources, Mr Nephas Tembo, said yesterday. "Lakes Fisheries has let us down very badly. Due to its poor planning, we are buying fish at exorbitant prices," he said. Addressing the House of Chiefs at Mulungushi Hall, Mr Tembo said his Minister, Mr Clement Mwananshiku, was out of the country negotiating for the money. Mr Tembo condemned uncontrolled fishing, saying this had now reached "alarming proportions." He said although chiefs and headmen had been repeatedly urged by the Party and its Government to help in conserving the country's natural resources, the unwarranted destruction of resources continued unabated. He described as "disgusting" some leaders who preached against poaching when they were the "worst poachers themselves." "Even senior Party and Government officers appointed by the State in good faith have now fallen prey to poaching. We will not sit idly by and just watch these greedy people destroy our wealth." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 79 p 7]

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